

Yesterday's Actual Sales
3 1 2 3
Average for April 3, 171

THE BEACON NEWS

THE WEATHER
Fair tonight and Sunday. Cooler tonight.

EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR—NO. 127

Beacon Journal Established 1849
Beacon Daily Herald Established 1888

BEACON, N. Y., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1932

12 Pages

Full Leased Wire Service of the UNITED PRESS

THREE CENTS

Over 500 to Take Part in Memorial Day Parade

State and Nation Take Part in Washington Bicentennial Celebration

Region in Honor to 1st Chief

Washington Bicentennial Being Celebrated at Temple Hill This Afternoon—Post Office Dedication and Parade in Evening

Thousands of persons, including many residents of Beacon and other communities in Southern Dutchess, gathered in Newburgh and at Temple Hill today for the official state celebration of the Washington birth bicentennial.

Elaborate arrangements for the handling and entertainment of the crowds had been made, and indications were for the one of the most successful celebrations ever held in the Hudson Highlands region.

Exercises This Afternoon

The program of exercises as printed in The News on Friday will be carried out. The motor parade from Newburgh to Temple Hill grounds is scheduled to start at 1 o'clock. Speaking exercises and other ceremonies will start at 2 o'clock. West Point Cadets, the New York Military Academy students, the 156th Field Artillery Regiment and many veteran, patriotic and fraternal organizations were included in the procession.

Several Prominent Speakers

The West Point Band will open the exercises with a selection, and the invocation will be offered by the Very Rev. Monsignor Henry O'Carroll.

Kingston, vice chairman of the New York State Bicentennial Commission, will preside. State Senator Thomas C. Desmond will introduce Lieutenant-Governor Lehman who will speak. Charles J. Tobin of the State Commission will present Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr. The final speaker will be Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of the New York State Historical Society.

Purple Heart Decoration

Following will be the conferring of the United States decoration of the Purple Heart, which was established by Washington while in Newburgh, but which was long in disuse until it was recently revived in honor for the Bicentennial.

Newburgh Parade in Evening

Newburgh's own part in the bicentennial celebration will take place at 7 this evening, when the new postoffice building in Liberty Street two blocks north of Broadway will be dedicated by First Assistant Postmaster-General Coleman, followed by a parade in which a large number of organizations will take part.

Mayor Hears From Albany On City Jail

The State Correction Commission will not demand Mayor Russell's presence at a conference at Napanoch next Saturday in regard to the Beacon City jail, which the commission threatens to condemn, according to a letter received today from the commission secretary.

The letter is in response to a communication forwarded by the Mayor to the commission several weeks ago, after the latter had demanded his presence at a conference on Long Island early in May. The Mayor explained at that time that he could not leave his business on a Saturday to attend a conference. A second communication from the commission, asking his presence at a conference on June 6, crossed his reply in the mail.

The Mayor's explanation is noted in the communication received today. In regard to an offer made by the Mayor to come to Albany at any other time for a conference, the secretary points out that none of the office employees there have authority to act for the commission, although they would be glad to discuss the matter.

Mayor Russell said that he would write to the commission again early next week, asking for more definite information as to whether some sort of conference in Albany cannot be arranged with those in authority.



Washington

The Stuart Portrait of Washington

"Fame stretched her wings and with her trumpet blew, Great Washington is near, what praise is due? What title shall he have? She paused and said, Not one. His name alone strikes every title dead."

Gun Club Burns to Ground as Exploding Shells Halt Firemen

Beechwood Gun Club on the Cargill Reservoir Watershed Destroyed to Accompaniment of Shots—Cold Spring Firemen Called

To an accompaniment of bursting shotgun shells that made would-be fire fighters take shelter behind nearby trees, the cabin of the Beechwood Gun Club, on the Cargill reservoir watershed six miles southeast of Beacon, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon by a blaze of mysterious origin.

The fire was discovered at about 1:30 p. m. by plumbers who had been working about the place. The Cold Spring Fire Department was summoned and made a hurried trip up the steep mountain road which leads to the Cargill reservoir, but the firemen were unable to get near the place when cartridges stored in the building began to go off with a machine-gun like clatter.

Built by City

The gun club is situated less than a hundred yards from the north end of the Cargill dam, on rising ground overlooking the reservoir. A portion of the reservoir property was purchased by the city from the Beechwood Gun Club, and as part of the purchase arrangement the city built the organization a new club house to replace the old structure about a year and one-half ago.

Plumbers had been working about the club house during the morning, installing water pipes and fixtures. Under an agreement with the gun club, the city had promised to give the organization water from the Cargill mains.

The plumbers had completed their work at the club house, they said this morning, and were about 400 feet away working on the connection with the main when they saw the flames shooting up from the building. They said they had seen no evidence of fire when they left the building, and were unable to explain its origin.

James Cargill has been residing in the gun club as a caretaker, but was not in the building when the fire started.

Benjamin Roosa to Be Holiday Speaker

Benjamin P. Roosa, Beacon attorney, will be the principal speaker at Memorial Day services to be held in the Dutch Reformed Church at High Falls, N. Y., Monday.

No Depression in Weekend Traffic

Fishkill Traffic on the Albany Post Road started to pick up Friday noon. By night the road was lined with autos. Officer Delehay had his hands full at the intersection all afternoon and late into the evening. Today the rush continued. Many were going into New York for the holiday. Another crowd was rushing upstate.

Dems. in Fight To Out Barkley For Tariff Vote

Washington (UP)—Prohibition disputes in the Democratic Party are overshadowed by a tariff battle centering around Senator Barkley, Dem. Ky., whose fitness as a convention "keynote" is challenged by some Democrats because he voted for the coal and oil tariffs in the tax bill.

Senator Glass, Dem. Va., said today that if the tariff items remained in the measure, he would vote against the entire bill. His attitude illustrates the feeling that is developing against Democrats who joined the tariff coalition to protect oil, lumber, copper and coal.

First Communion Received Today By 146 Children

A total of 146 children of the two Roman Catholic parishes of the city received first Holy Communion this morning. Of this number 81 received at St. Joachim's and 65 at St. John's. Rev. T. B. Dougherty officiated at St. Joachim's. Rev. J. S. Prndergast conducted the mass at St. John's.

Tomorrow afternoon the members of the two first communion classes will take part in the May procession at their respective churches.

Rain Cause of Rush To Purchase Plants

Fishkill—There was a great rush yesterday to purchase vegetable plants. The rain made ideal planting and thousands of plants were sold fine man in East Fishkill is setting out 25,000 plants.

Banking Official Cleared

Broderick Cleared of Wilful Neglect of Duty in Not Closing Sooner Bank of the United States—Verdict in Sixteen Hours

New York (UP)—Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks, was found not guilty today of wilful neglect of duty in not closing sooner the Bank of the United States with \$760,000,000 on deposit by 400,000 persons.

The jury was out almost 16 hours before reaching a verdict.

Trial Took 8 Weeks
Evidence consumed eight weeks on the misdemeanor charge with its penalty of from six months to three years, and a \$500 fine.

Broderick was indicted Oct. 19, 1931, accused in three instances of failing to perform the duties imposed upon him by law in relation to the affairs of the Bank of the United States. In another count he was charged with having conspired with five officers of the bank to violate certain banking regulations. He specifically was accused of having failed to make required examinations of the bank's records under stipulated periods.

Charged with Neglect

He was charged with failing to inform directors of the bank on the status of the institution's affairs as reported to him by his examiners. He also was charged with neglect of duty in failing to close the bank upon finding certain conditions existing. It was on the last named charge that the verdict today was returned.

An array of character witnesses for the defendant was led by Governor Roosevelt, Lieutenant Governor Lehman and Alfred E. Smith. The jury asked for re-reading of the testimony of George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. This testimony was in corroboration of the Superintendent's story of his "tireless efforts" to save the bank of the United States in the 24 months before he closed it on Dec. 11, 1930.

Release DeRose in Bail for Holiday

Francis Nicholas DeRose, 21, of Chelsea will spend Memorial Day weekend with his family. He was released from the Dutchess County jail yesterday afternoon on bail of \$2,500 furnished by his mother, Nancy DeRose.

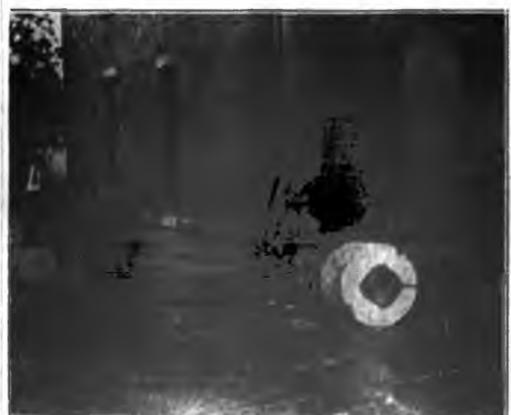
His release is in preparation for his commitment to Wassaic State School early next week. District Attorney Schwartz said that arson charges made against DeRose last November would not be dismissed.

Edward A. Conger and Robert F. Jones appeared for DeRose yesterday. Judge Flannery accepted bail.

STORM HELPS CROPS

The heavy rains of yesterday and Thursday have effected savings of thousands of dollars to Dutchess County farmers it was said yesterday by Manager Shepherd of the Farm Bureau.

When Truck Amuck, Hit Traffic Light



When a heavily laden truck ran amuck at the corner of Fishkill Avenue and Main Street Beacon it carried a traffic light 30 feet across the street and tore the front door out of the building against which it ended its career as pictured above. The truck was little damaged, although the front bumper was bent like a hair pin from collision with the corner of the building.—News Photo.

Proposes \$110,000 Building

New Post Office Is Urged for Beacon in Bill Just Completed—Mentions Cold Spring, Wappingers Falls and Other Communities

Construction of a new Post-office building in Beacon at a cost of \$110,000 is provided for in the \$2,100,000,000 Garner relief bill which has just been completed in Washington.

In addition the bill would finance three other already authorized postoffice buildings in this section at a total cost of \$490,000, distributed as follows: Hudson, \$70,000; Liberty, \$100,000; Saugerties, \$85,000.

Other New Buildings

The bill further proposes new buildings in Rhinebeck, Wappingers Falls, New Paltz, Cold Spring, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Cornwall, Highland, Highland Falls, Millbrook and several other communities along the Hudson. Cost of construction in these towns is limited by the bill to \$70,000.

Draws Hoover Fire

Washington—In a virtually direct attack on Speaker John N. Garner, President Hoover called his \$2,100,000,000 unemployment relief bill today "the most gigantic pork barrel ever proposed to the American Congress" and "an unexampled raid on the Treasury."

It is nearly 70 years since those two—Daniel Barrett of 320 East Main Street and Benjamin Merritt of Chelsea—donned the blue uniform of the Union Army, but as they talked of by-gone days their eyes kindled and they became again, in memory, the gay youths who marched blithely off to join the colors.

Plans Announced For Falls Parade

Wappingers Falls—Plans have been completed for the Memorial Day celebration which will be held under the auspices of the J. Morris Goring Post, American Legion.

The parade will start from the legion rooms at 9 a. m. Monday. The line of march will be up West Main Street to Wappingers Rural Cemetery and thence to St. Mary's Cemetery where the graves of the veterans will be decorated. On the return the marchers will assemble at the flag pole in Zion Park where exercises will be held. Besides the Civil War veterans and World War veterans a number of local organizations and school children will be in line.

The members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the J. Morris Goring Post will meet in the legion rooms on Sunday at 3 p. m. to arrange flowers for the graves of the veterans. Donations of flowers may be left at the legion rooms Sunday morning. The members of the auxiliary are requested to meet at the legion rooms at 8:30 a. m. Monday to march in the parade.

Expect Curtis Will Seek Mercy for Act in Lindbergh Case

Hopewell, N. J. (UP)—John Hughs Curtis, Lindbergh kidnaping faker, today considered throwing himself on the mercy of the court as the Hunterdon County grand jury prepared to return an indictment against him for obstructing justice.

There was no major development in the hunt for the killers of Baby Lindbergh.

To Take Part in Parade Tonight

Members of Beacon Post, American Legion, and other veterans who are to participate in the Washington bicentennial parade in Newburgh this evening are to mobilize at 5:30 at the Memorial Building. They will proceed in a body to take the 6:15 ferry for Newburgh, arriving at Galloway Post headquarters on Grand Street, Newburgh, at 8:30.

The parade will start at 7 p. m. Members of Catholic organizations, including Trinity Council, K. of C., the Holy Name Society of St. Joachim's and St. John's Churches, and the Catholic Boy Scouts will meet at 5 p. m. at the Trinity council building and proceed to the Newburgh Council in a body.

Members of Wavenawagh Tribe, I. O. E. M., will attend the celebration at Temple Hill this afternoon and will convene at the starting point of the parade, Liberty Street, in time to march.

Two of the Boys Who Went Out in '61



DANIEL BARRETT



BENJAMIN MERRITT

Pictured above are the two sole surviving Beacon members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They will have places of high honor at the Memorial Day exercises next Monday, riding in the van of the parade as honorary marshals.—News Photo.

Beacon's Two G. A. R. Veterans Recall War Time Experiences

Daniel Barrett and Benjamin Merritt Now Sole Survivors of Civil War in the City of Beacon; Latter Is Found Fishing in River

Sharing memories of the days when they shouldered muskets and marched off to a war that is only a matter of history to the present generation, two gray-haired men—Beacon's last survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic—today looked down the long flight of years and lived again, for a moment, almost forgotten scenes. It is nearly 70 years since those two—Daniel Barrett of 320 East Main Street and Benjamin Merritt of Chelsea—donned the blue uniform of the Union Army, but as they talked of by-gone days their eyes kindled and they became again, in memory, the gay youths who marched blithely off to join the colors.

Are Good Friends

They are good friends, those two. They never met during the war days, but later became acquainted as members of Howland Post, G. A. R., and they now look forward eagerly to their occasional meetings.

Every year, on July 9, when Mr. Barrett celebrates his birthday, the ladies of the Howland Relief Corps hold a party at his home in his honor. Mr. Merritt, whose birthday is on January 15, usually spends the winter with his daughter.

(Please Turn to Page 8)

Expect Curtis Will Seek Mercy for Act in Lindbergh Case

Hopewell, N. J. (UP)—John Hughs Curtis, Lindbergh kidnaping faker, today considered throwing himself on the mercy of the court as the Hunterdon County grand jury prepared to return an indictment against him for obstructing justice.

To Take Part in Parade Tonight

Members of Beacon Post, American Legion, and other veterans who are to participate in the Washington bicentennial parade in Newburgh this evening are to mobilize at 5:30 at the Memorial Building. They will proceed in a body to take the 6:15 ferry for Newburgh, arriving at Galloway Post headquarters on Grand Street, Newburgh, at 8:30.

The parade will start at 7 p. m. Members of Catholic organizations, including Trinity Council, K. of C., the Holy Name Society of St. Joachim's and St. John's Churches, and the Catholic Boy Scouts will meet at 5 p. m. at the Trinity council building and proceed to the Newburgh Council in a body.

Members of Wavenawagh Tribe, I. O. E. M., will attend the celebration at Temple Hill this afternoon and will convene at the starting point of the parade, Liberty Street, in time to march.

Elm to Be Dedicated At School

Tioronda Garden Club Is to Give Descendant of Washington Elm to South Ave. School—Veterans to Act as Honorary Marshals

More than 500 representatives of patriotic and civic organizations, including veterans of the Civil, the Spanish-American and World Wars, are expected to participate in one of the largest Memorial Day parades in the city's history next Monday.

Leading the parade as honorary marshals, will be Daniel Barrett and Benjamin Merritt, Beacon's two lone survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic. The parade is scheduled to get under way promptly at 9 a. m. from the corner of Main Street and Fishkill Avenue, and will wind up at the South Avenue School, where special exercises are to be held, at about 10:30.

To Dedicate Elm

The feature of the exercises will be the dedication of a descendant of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, donated to the school by the Tioronda Garden Club. Mrs. Louis Gillet, president of the club, will make the presentation speech, and Harry Heaney, as president of the Board of Education, will deliver the address of acceptance.

The principal speaker of the day will be Captain William Donaldson, secretary of the West Point Association of Graduates. Capt. Donaldson spoke at the Memorial Day exercises in Beacon last year, and spoke again last winter at the Washington Bicentennial banquet held by Beacon Post, American Legion.

Grand Marshal Edward Ireland, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is in charge of the arrangements for the parade. He emphasized the fact this morning that the parade will form at 8:30 a. m., and requested all participating organizations to be on hand at that hour.

The parade will form in two divisions, led respectively by the Beacon Concert Band and the Dutchess Fire and Drum Corps. The first division will form on

(Please Turn to Page 2)

Arid Chicago, Federal Plan; Raids Net 40

Chicago (UP)—Federal Prohibition agents raided 25 places in Chicago and the suburbs today as part of an asserted campaign to dry up the city for the national political conventions in June. More than 40 were arrested in simultaneous raids.

42 Companies Fight Flames as Old Club Burns in Stapleton

Stapleton (UP)—Forty-two fire companies battle the flames which swept through the old German Club rooms, scene of many social activities here, driving 200 persons from their nearby homes at 2 this morning. Two hours later the flames were under control.

Ocean Flier to Greet Hubby on Continent

London (UP)—Amelia Earhart Putnam planned to fly today for the first time since she was piloted to England as a passenger after flying the Atlantic alone. She plans to go to France Thursday to meet her husband, Palmer Putnam, who will reach Cherbourg on the "Olympic."

League Clash Is Called Off Today

Late this morning it was announced that because of wet grounds and inclement weather the Beacon-Poughkeepsie Hudson River League game scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed. A new date will be announced later.

CIRCUS IN POKIP
Ringling Brothers Circus will show in Poughkeepsie Friday, June 10.

THE BEACON NEWS

A continuation of Beacon Journal... Published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at THE NEWS Building, Main and Walnut Streets, By The Beacon News Co., Inc.

Temple Hill Celebration

On this day the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington is being celebrated at Temple Hill, gathering place of his army in the closing months of the Revolutionary War, and in Newburgh, his headquarters, from which emanated his denunciation of a movement to set up a monarchy.

The war had been won when Washington and his soldiers came to Newburgh and New Windsor following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in Virginia. But the fruits of the war might have been lost had Washington failed to assuage the discontent among his officers and men.

Temple Hill then was truly the birthplace of the republic. It deserves recognition the length and breadth of the land. It is entitled to a place in history with other hallowed places, familiar to everyone from childhood.

The celebration being held today is the last in the series of three official observances arranged by the State of New York. The first was in Albany and the second in New York City. The historical significance of today's exercises is paramount.

In all the arrangements, the thought of advancing the project to make Temple Hill a national shrine has been uppermost. Newburgh itself has kept in the background, deferring to Temple Hill, in order that the eyes of the State and nation might be undivided in its gaze on the historic grounds on this occasion.

It is proposed to acquire a large acreage, to rebuild the Temple structure, to mark camps, to locate graves, to build roads and otherwise to make this a military park along the lines of the parks in Valley Forge and Gettysburg.

This project will hook in with a general development which eventually, it is hoped, will include the western part of the United States Military Academy reservation as it is proposed to extend it, the old-time forts of the Hudson Highlands, and Harriman State Park, the whole combining a military and scenic area unrivaled the world over.

It should be possible to interest states which had Revolutionary troops encamped near Temple Hill to co-operate in marking the various camps and otherwise aiding in the development of the park.

Washington's Army Small

A surprising piece of information comes from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington relative to the number of troops engaged in the Revolutionary War and the probable total of fatalities.

It is likely that most persons have assumed that quite a large number of soldiers fought in the armies of Washington and other patriot officers and that losses in battles ran into the thousands.

However, the national commission, which has made a thorough study of the matter, states its belief that Washington never had a total enlisted force in excess of 40,000. At no time were so many assembled, because of lapses and over-lapping of enlistments.

At critical times Washington's forces are said to have sunk to 3,000. The number of patriots actually shot and killed in battle is fixed at 4,044. In the siege of Yorktown only 23 were killed. In the pivotal battle of Trenton the Americans lost only two men.

Revolutionaries were buried in the fields where they were killed. Their graves were not marked, so far as known. There appears to be no record of Revolutionary graves except in the case of those who died at home after the war was over.

There are many such graves in the cities and villages of the Hudson Highlands.

Washington Rose to Situation

Some men triumph in heart-rending struggles, and then go down to defeat in their hour of victory because of inability to stay true to the ideals which hitherto sustained them. This was not true of Washington. His greatest hour came when victory had been achieved. He could have been king or emperor of America; he could have established a dynasty. Republican government was almost unknown. But he had faith in the people to rule. He led the way for the triumph of democracy throughout the world.

Beacon Affected by Strike

Two hundred employees of the Denning's Point Brick Works are out of work because of the strike in the building trades in New York City. Beacon is therefore greatly interested in the strike's outcome and is keeping a weather eye upon developments. We all hope for settlement in the near future.

Attend the Church Services

Beacon's annual Memorial services will be held Sunday evening at 7:30 in St. John's Church. Every Beaconite is invited to attend, and every Beaconite should attend. Father French, chaplain at Castle Point Hospital, will deliver the address.

... And May Their Sacrifice Guide Us In the Paths of Peace Today



Is It True Men Are More Extravagant Than Fair Sex?

By Ruth Cameron

Are men or women the more extravagant? A man surprised me lately by saying that he thought men were.

It seems a harmless statement, and certainly it reveals a proper pride and a wholesome respect for the opinion of mankind; but it also reveals a fault much worse than the one that is hidden.

If you were required to make a choice which would you prefer: clean and beautiful undergarments with a frock of the cheapest gingham, or a beautiful and costly outer garment with soiled and ragged things beneath?

The difference is the difference between reputation and character. All of us, being eager to win the world's approval, make shift to look respectable on the outside; but there are many of both sexes and all ages, lacking the excuse of poverty, who find it easy to endure a soiled garment or one worn to shreds, or even an unwashed hide, so long as it doesn't show.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

Another Letter from a Baldheaded Dad To His Flapper Daughter

By Robert Quillen

My dear Louise: Yesterday when your mother teased you about wearing a garment in need of repair, you answered with an alibi as old as the history of clothing: "It doesn't show."

It seems a harmless statement, and certainly it reveals a proper pride and a wholesome respect for the opinion of mankind; but it also reveals a fault much worse than the one that is hidden.

If you were required to make a choice which would you prefer: clean and beautiful undergarments with a frock of the cheapest gingham, or a beautiful and costly outer garment with soiled and ragged things beneath?

The difference is the difference between reputation and character. All of us, being eager to win the world's approval, make shift to look respectable on the outside; but there are many of both sexes and all ages, lacking the excuse of poverty, who find it easy to endure a soiled garment or one worn to shreds, or even an unwashed hide, so long as it doesn't show.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

That is a confession. It confesses want of character — want of self-respect.

Contributed Editorial

Country Gets Worst of It in Its Punishment Of Criminals

In an address in Carnegie Hall, New York, Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison said that the public is getting the worst of it in meting out punishment to law-breakers. That is no new fact but the public seldom thinks about it.

Warden Lawes recommends clubs for young people clubs that are free. To solve the crime problem the best way, he believes, is to find means to help men adjust themselves to satisfactory surroundings.

Comment of Press

People might be less critical if they could get over the idea that congressmen know more than the average intelligent man.—Toledo Blade.

Jud Tunkins says he supposes they pick hot weather for conventions because if everybody was comfortable the delegates would put in all summer enjoying one another's convention.—Washington Star.

As between having this country run by the students of Columbia University or by Herbert Hoover, we are still slightly inclined to favor Hoover.—Charleston News and Courier.

Even in the small size currency the dollar looks bigger than in many years.—Ohio State Journal.

You can recognize a political issue by the way party leaders snort and shy when they pass it in the road.—Los Angeles Times.

A Daily Thought For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.—I Chronicles 29:15.

Some men so dislike the dust kicked up by the generation they belong to, that, being unable to pass, they lag behind it.—Hare.

Sentence Sermon But as for them whose heart walketh after the heart of their detestable things and their abominations, I will recompense their way upon their own heads, saith the Lord God.—Ezekiel 11:21.

CAN'T SCARE HER Worcester, Mass.—When a thief broke into the restaurant at which Rose Benoit was cashier, he found her to be very unyielding in submitting to the holdup. She wrestled from him and turned him over to authorities of the Worcester State Hospital, from which he was out on parole. The gun he used was one of the harmless cigar case variety.

Lest We Forget "I wholly disagree," said the distinguished inventor, the late Thomas A. Edison, "with the argument of anti-prohibitionists that the Volstead Act is an encroachment on personal liberty. If personal liberty were to run wild, we should have no advancement. Civilization becomes better only as we curb personal liberty in the interest of general welfare."

Do You Know? One hundred and forty-nine years ago at this time Washington's army was encamped along Silver Stream in New Windsor following the Yorktown victory of the previous autumn. Washington himself was at his headquarters in the Hasbrouck house in Newburgh. The army remained in camp here until late the following year.

Today's Best Story She crossed her slim ankles and settled back among the cushions of the hammock. He put his arm around her and sighed. She sighed. He sighed again and murmured "Darling," "Yes," she queried. "Darling, will you marry me?" And when he left she cut another notch in the porch awning.

AIN'T NO JUSTICE Portland, Ore. — A youth arrested for stealing gasoline from automobiles was found to have been in possession of a car stolen from Lou Wagner, criminal attorney. And Wagner very nearly was named as accomplice of the lad. He was partly to blame for the lad's actions, because the deputy district attorney claimed, because his car which was stolen was such a high-powered, multi-cylindered affair that the boy had to steal gasoline from a number of different cars to keep it running.

PLENTY OF IT "Think o' pore old 'arry ben' sent to jail! One o' the fastest-workin' burglars in the game!" Ah, well he's taking his time now!—TH-Bits.

OH, TO BE A PIG! Budapest — Winemakers of Hungary are suffering so from the depression that they are feeding their choice wines to pigs. Because they receive less than a cent for a quart, they hope to realize a larger indirect profit by feeding it to hogs.

This Day in Beacon's History TEN YEARS AGO TODAY—MAY 28, 1922 A total of 600 employees of six brickyards near Beacon went on strike, demanding an increase of 75 cents per day.

Fishkill defeated Wicopee 11 to 7 Leonard Horton tendered his resignation as village officer of Fishkill.

A citizens' committee headed by Robert Doughty reported in favor of an addition to the High School following an inspection.

THE SOUTHERN DUTCH CHORAL UNION of Fishkill Landing observed its fifth anniversary with a concert conducted by Dr. Ion Jackson.

Alfred Weston, well known resident of Mattawana, died at the age of 60.

Michael Spino, contractor, began excavations for extension of water mains on Willets Avenue and vicinity.

Bits of Sense and Nonsense

If a man lives to be 50 he's experienced all the thrills in life except possibly being yanked out of jail and lynched.

The reason men who loot and steal make a dash for the Canadian border is to be on the safe side.

Men who pretend their wives don't snore lead the happiest lives.

Only the rich folks have a keg of olives floating around in the cellar at times of high water.

Jim's Wisdom Jim Olms says the earth that the meek inherit will be mortgaged for its full value.

"Laugh that off," Said the wife Of a fat man, As she sewed On his vest button With a wire.

The line of advertising That catches the male is "Two packs for a quarter." The female is attracted by: "Dimity spreads \$2.19."

Today's Storyette "And so I see to that there Englishman, 'Just who do you think you are?'"

"And quick as a flash he answers back and sez, 'Sir, you are speaking to the third Earl of Hampshire and son of the Duke of North Humberland and Earl of Surrey!'"

"Right then I see the jig's up. I'm a game guy, but darned if I was going to take on all three of 'em."

Louisiana

Word puzzle grid with clues for Louisiana. Includes 'HORIZONTAL' and 'VERTICAL' sections with numbered clues.

Large crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the corners.

Chairman Lists Committees For Washington Bicentennial

A complete list of committees for the Washington bicentennial celebration at Temple Hill and in Newburgh on Saturday was announced today by E. Maltby Shipp, chairman of the general commission, as follows:

Executive Committee — E. Maltby Shipp, chairman; Edgar W. Janzen, treasurer; Mrs. L. V. Brigham, secretary; honorary chairman, Hon. Hamilton Fish Jr.; honorary vice-chairmen, Hon. Thomas C. Desmond, Hon. James D. Tweed, Hon. Chester J. Brown; vice-chairmen, Very Rev. Mgr. Henry O'Carroll, Hon. William J. Lamont, Mrs. J. Lyman Cotton, Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, Rev. Frederick E. Whitney, Frederick Stern, Nicholas Farina, J. Walker F. Ruttenber, Orin C. Baker and Samuel L. Stewart.

Reception Committee—Chairman, Hon. Chester J. Brown; Rev. Ivanhoe McCollum, Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, Elwood Smith, Thomas C. Desmond, W. J. McKay, D. E. McKinstry, James J. Flanagan, F. W. Maps, Fred G. Balfour, James D. Tweed, Alfred Nutt, Thomas B. Hornbeck, W. D. Fowler, W. J. Blake, F. N. Bain, Samuel L. Stewart, A. H. F. Seger, Graham Witschies, Rev. Henry O'Carroll.

John T. Port, Dr. C. B. Reed, Frederic A. Delano, Edward B. Weed, Andrew J. Leicht, E. A. Stroock, Dr. Charles Townsend, Dr. John T. Howell, Dr. D. O'Leary, Dr. James C. Donovan, D. Clinton Dominick, Joseph H. Rabi, J. Bloom, Warren Sloan, W. J. Lamont, R. Taylor, Dr. Wm. M. Stanbrough, T. V. W. Anthony, John W. Eldridge, John Ravasz.

Rev. J. W. Taylor, C. E. Dusenbury, Mrs. Newton Staples, Mrs. Mary C. Trask, Mrs. Lee W. Ziegler, Mrs. George C. Lush, Mrs. Louise S. Cameron, Mrs. Helen Van Buren, Rev. Adrian Wallace, Scott Satterly, Chester A. Wolven, Rev. J. Scott King, Mrs. Ralf C. Sieweke, Mrs. E. H. Limerick, Charles W. U. Sneed, S. Carlisle Goodrich, Peter Cantline, Oscar M. Johnson, Jacob A. Decker, Robert L. Sloan.

Fred G. Brown, Stanley B. Johnson, Col. Raphael A. Egan, Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, Carl Willman, Henry Kohl, Lee W. Ziegler, Daniel E. Storms, Rev. A. E. Corning, Rev. F. E. Whitney, J. Renwick Thompson, David Copans, Cornelius V. Cronin, Bernard Herman, F. W. Vredenburg, Chauncey M. Leonard, Hon. John T. McCaw, Middle Hope, William L. Smith, Mrs. L. R. Servis, Mrs. Samuel Brown, J. Percy Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hanford, Lee W. Pellett, Samuel Schoonmaker, George Peck, Frank Forsyth, Frederick Stern, John H. Maher, William T. Snider, Arthur R. Snyder.

Rev. Curtis H. Dickens, Rev. Marshall Chew, Mrs. T. C. Desmond, Mrs. H. P. Ramsdell, Mrs. W. D. Bagshaw, Hiram Odell, Oswald J. Catheart, Dr. D. Edward Fitzgeraid, E. L. Sylox, Henry Hirschberg, Paul A. Danielson, Hayden W. Wagner, James J. Scott, Walter H. Whitehill, Miss Lella Ramsdell, Mrs. Anne B. Nicol, Mrs. H. C. Winne, Wm. C. Chambers, Arthur Dubois, T. R. Beal, Catherine M. Losler, Mrs. O. C. Bourne, Walter V. Martin, Charles A. Fisher, Lewis F. Shuart, James Harrison, Samuel T. Kimble, Mrs. B. E. Odell Jr., Mrs. J. Townsend Cassidy, Mrs. William F. Cassidy.

Cohen, William B. White, Arthur Walker, Morris Grossman, Charles Gilchrist, John Drew.

River Events Committee—Chairman, Lee Heidenrich; Ralph Tompkins, Joseph Jova, J. Bradley Scott, Joseph Fogarty, John Corwin, Henry P. Ramsdell, Hayden W. Wagner, Rudolph Arenberg.

State Co-operation Committee—Chairman, Warren Sloan; Thomas C. Desmond, William J. Lamont, R. Taylor, Dr. Stanbrough, T. V. W. Anthony, John W. Eldridge, John Ravasz, B. A. Stroock, Rev. J. W. Taylor, C. E. Dusenbury, Mrs. Newton Staples, Mrs. Mary C. Trask, Mrs. Lee W. Ziegler, Mrs. George C. Lush, Mrs. Louise S. Cameron, Mrs. Helen Van Buren, Rev. Adrian Wallace, Scott Satterly, Chester A. Wolven, Rev. J. Scott King, Mrs. Ralf C. Sieweke.

Parade Committee—Chairman, Capt. Arthur E. Brundage; Gen. Milton F. Davis, Gen. Raphael A. Egan, Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, Capt. Alfred Huddelson Jr., Capt. Joseph P. Monihan, Lieut. William J. Lamont, J. G. Hopper, John Munday, William Mantz, Arthur J. Williams, Joseph M. Dillon, Robert Montfort, George M. Northrop, Chief of Police Fred G. Brown, Chief of Fire Dept., George J. Shaw, E. Kane Shaw, Raymond J. Rafferty.

Decorations Committee—Chairman, Frank C. Scofield; William R. DuMond, Walter V. Martin, George A. Moore, J. G. Mezger, H. A. Warden, Charles J. Olsen, Roy Green, Frank J. Hawkins.

Refreshments Committee—Chairman, Harry Cohen; Edward P. Dunphy, J. W. F. Ruttenber, Miss Lillian Esterbrook.

Program and Souvenir Committee—Chairman, Ralph Weston; Archie Stewart, Frank Finnegan, John E. Draw, James Tyler, E. Bryant Odell, C. Clinton Dominick, John Jova, Robert S. Kelton, Arthur Palmer, Edward S. Peck, Thomas H. Hazlett.

Historical Guides Committee—Chairman, LeGrand W. Pellett; Carl Willman, Miss Alice Snowden, William B. White, Arthur Walker, Morris Grossman, Charles Gilchrist, John Drew.

Knox Headquarters at Vails Gate



Headquarters of Gen. Knox during the period of the encampment of Gen. Washington in Newburgh. Built by Thomas Ellison and used by John Ellison who loaned it to Gen. Knox. Gen. Gates and Gen. Greene were also stationed in this house, at the time when Gen. LaFayette was a guest in the Samuel Brewster house just down Forge Hill. Gen. Knox Headquarters was called the social center of New Windsor and preserved in the house is a pane of glass on which was inscribed with a diamond the names of three belles of the day — Maria Colden, daughter of Cadwallader Colden, Gitty Wynkoop and Sally Janzen.

den, Miss Anna Wells, Miss R. Bell Chapman, Arthur C. Burnett, Theodore V. W. Anthony. **Comptroller Committee**—Chairman, Lee W. Pellett, Orin C. Baker, Edgar W. Janzen. **Represented in Commission**—Hudson River Lodge, 307 F. & A. M.—Clarence Miller, Thomas A. Farrington. **Newburgh Lodge, 309 F. & A. M.**—William B. White, Arthur F. Elmendorf. **Hudson River Commandery, 35 K. T.**—Arthur Walker, Walter Evans. **Highland Chapter, 52 R. A. M.**—Edgar N. Janßen, Harry D. Calyer, Kerem Lodge, 1074 F. & A. M.—Harry Cohen, Morris Grossman. **Masonic Veterans Association**—John E. Drew, Charles G. Gilchrist, Falls House Memorial Collection.—Dr. William M. Stanbrough, Rev. A. Elwood Corning. **Chamber of Commerce**—E. Maltby Shipp, Frederick H. Keefe, Junior League—Mrs. J. Lyman Cotton, Miss Irene Embler. **Central Council Parent-Teachers Association**—Mrs. Burt Martin. **Mrs. Harry Cooley.** **Lions Club**—George M. LeRoy, George P. Northrop. **Rotary Club**—W. W. Hawks, David W. Jagger. **Automobile Club of Newburgh**—

J. Elwood Easman, Arthur Youngs, American Legion Luncheon Club—Dr. W. F. Small, Charles T. Balfour. **Newburgh Girl Scout Council**—Mrs. W. Clement Scott, Miss Maude E. Adams. **Hudson River District Boy Scouts**—T. V. W. Anthony, Frederick Stern. **Post Office Department**—Arthur E. Brundage, postmaster. **Thomas C. Desmond (State Senator from this District).** **Major W. Johnston McKay.** **Orin C. Baker, Chamber of Commerce.** **Chester J. Brown.** **Robert Montfort, representing P. O. S. of A.** **Board of Education**—Miss Alice Snowden, Miss Anna Wells. **Ministers' Association**—Rev. Ivanhoe McCollum, Rev. Charles K. Imbrie. **Village of Montgomery**—Mr. William O. Hall. **Cornwall-on-Hudson**—Rev. M. C. Adams, E. L. Sylox. **Goshen**—Mr. Joseph W. Gott. **Town of Warwick**—C. L. Haight, Sparrowbush—Conrad Happ. **Highland Falls**—Eugene Van Note. **The silk worm and the honey bee have been domesticated by man.**

Will Dedicate New Postoffice This Evening

Handsome and Commodious Structure on Liberty Street About Completed—Arch Coleman to Make Dedicatory Address

Though Newburgh's new postoffice will be dedicated this evening at 7 o'clock, the building will not be officially accepted by the government until some time later in the month. Belated consignments of fixtures may prevent actual transfer of postoffice headquarters until June 10 or 15.

The new building will be open to inspection by the general public on Sunday afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock, and on Monday from 3 to 5 o'clock. Letter carriers who are able have been requested to be at the building at those hours to act as guides for the visitors.

Related arrivals of equipment today being hurriedly installed by force of employees sent by the contracting firm. They will endeavor to erect them by Sunday afternoon. Both Major Gray, government inspector in charge of the job, and Arthur Brundage, postmaster, are busy men these days. Everything that has come to Major Gray's attention has been favorably passed upon, and he has declared that never in his experience has he met with better and more expeditious completion of contract terms than in Newburgh. Few changes have been necessary, and all have been cheerfully made.

The site was acquired by the government in March, 1930. The survey was complete on November 8, 1930, and plans approved on January 31, 1931. On March 4, 1931, bids were called for by the Supervising Architect at Washington, D. C. to be opened April 2, 1931. The contract was awarded April 8, 1931, to Albert M. Lundberg, of St. Louis, Missouri, the lowest of eighteen bidders. It was \$185,700.00 for erection complete except elevator and dumbwaiter. His bond was accepted April 22, 1931, and at 1:15 o'clock, Tuesday, April 28, 1931, the

When Washington Spurned Crown



Temple Hill Monument

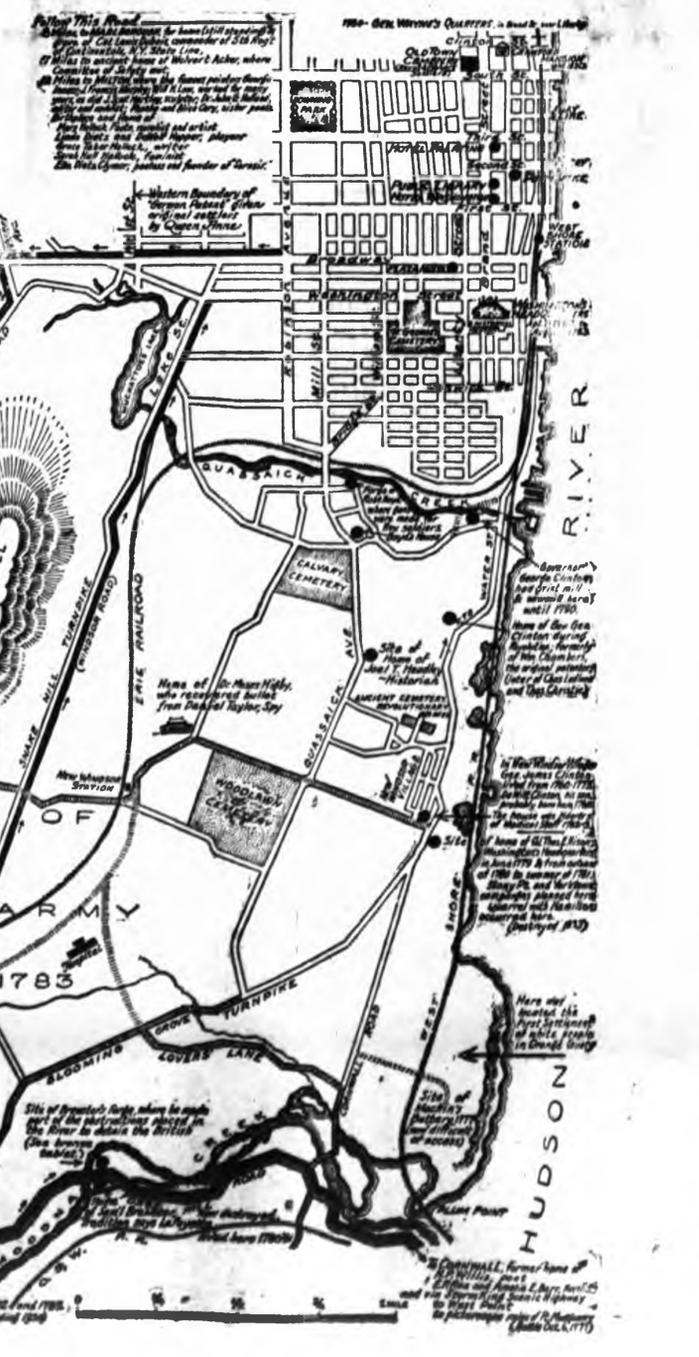
Indian Letters

By CHESTER A. SMITH
'This is another in a series of letters written by Chester A. Smith of Peekskill to his friend, Hon. George H. Thomas, barrister, Lucknow, India.

A LETTER TO GANDHI
My dear Thomas:
I have been thinking this week about your fellow countryman, Mahatma Gandhi. What a strange commentary it is upon our so-called Christian civilization that this man, who practices some of the Christian ideals with more abandon than any of us of the West, should be imprisoned by the government of a Christian country. I felt that I wanted to do something about it. The only thing I could think of was to write him a letter. While I wanted it to be one of encouragement and commendation, I did not want it to offend the sensibilities of those British officials into whose hands it would come before it reached his own. I addressed him at Yedora Prison, Poona, India, as follows:
Honored Sir:
I thought it might be of some encouragement to you in your present situation to know that there are many here in America who, like myself, have for you great admiration. That is why the public opinion of the world, that new, strange, potent force, which our President Wilson sensed so clearly and to which he appealed so eloquently, is on your side. And that is why the young people of India love you and follow you as their political leader. I was talking to two of them here last week, two young native Christians of your country. We were having dinner with three American friends. During the course of the conversation I asked those young fellow countrymen of yours what they thought of you. They did not answer at first until I told them we were all admirers of yours. And then with that modest bashfulness so delightful in youth they told us that they were among your followers. One of them, who had been in your ashram, told us how he had heard you give a course of lessons on Saint John's Gospel and what a spiritual interpretation you gave to it. So continue in the way that seems to you best to serve your people. Frankly, I wish you would accept Jesus as your sole spiritual leader and become one of his avowed followers. But it is a great thing to have accepted some of His great principles, such as the repudiation of physical force and violence. Through moral force you will not only gain political freedom for your people, but you will gain a victory for mankind, because you will show that a great good result can be brought about without the use of material force and that the way taught by Jesus in the long ago is the road the world must travel to the better day. With respect— Thus I wrote your Mahatma. I leave you to judge whether I accomplished what I set out to do. No great is the turnover among domestic workers today that one employment agency in New York places 25,000 servants every year.

HISTORY MAP OF NEWBURGH, N.Y. AND VICINITY

PREPARED, 1930, BY RAPHAEL A. WEED
President, Historical Society of Newburgh & The Highlands
NOTE:—Some of the streets in the map are shown in red ink, indicating that they are still in existence, though they are not shown on the original map. Heavy black lines indicate a suggested route for pilgrimages.



Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh



Where the General and his wife made their home for many months. Here the famous Nicola letter rejecting the suggestion of a monarchy with Washington as king was penned.

Highlands of Hudson River Were Cradle of Our American Republic

Cut Red Tape For Award of Purple Heart

War Department Works with Col. Fish to Make Decoration Possible at Temple Hill Today—100 Applications Approved

Washington Bureau of News
Washington — A supreme effort to have medals of the Order of the Purple Heart available at today's celebration at Temple Hill for presentation to every veteran of Orange, Dutchess and Putnam counties entitled to the award was made by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr.

The War Department has notified Colonel Fish of the approval of more than 100 applications for the award. Additional applications are being approved as Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the Army, has consented to expedite action on those from Col. Fish's district.

Realizing it may be impossible to have medals ready for presentation to every veteran by Saturday, Colonel Fish persuaded Gen. MacArthur to cut some of the War Department's red tape and deliver to him nearly 100 of the medals without the names of the recipients engraved on them.

Ordinarily the names are engraved on the medals by the War Department after the application is approved. To save time, however, Gen. MacArthur has permitted the medals to be awarded in Colonel Fish's hands so the awards can be made Saturday. The engraving then can be done later by local jewelers.

The following awards of the order have been made by the War Department to veterans in Colonel Fish's district:

Awards in District

- John Angelo, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 182, Hopewell Junction; John E. Arnold, River Avenue, Cornwall; Hudson; Belmont E. Beverly, 4 Farrall Street, Newburgh; James F. Borgis, 402 Washington Street, Newburgh; Capt. Arthur Brundage, Newburgh; Joseph M. Bruyette, 36 Chestnut Street, Rhinebeck; Lieut. Arthur C. Burnett, Newburgh Free Academy, Newburgh; George Buschbaum, 215 111 Street, Poughkeepsie; Douglas L. Byrd, 23 Beacon Street, Beacon; George Hell, R. D. No. 1, Newburgh; A. J. Breen, Box 219, Washingtonville; W. N. Bloomer, 136 Front Street, Port Jervis; Charles T. Bevier, 106 Smith Street, Newburgh; Andrew Bangs, Dover Plains; Samuel Nicholas Bryant, John F. Burns, Wappingers Falls; Wallace H. Becker, 224 W. Belmont, H. Belmont, Amenia; Daniel Brandon, Brewster; Percy Embler Brown, 71 Franklin Street, Port Jervis; George G. Bell, 20 Johnston Street, Newburgh.
- Melvin Campbell, 4354 Richardson Avenue, Bronx; John Carson, Oak Street, Walden; Col. James Townsend Cassidy, 42 Third Street, Newburgh; Capt. Charles S. Cline, 26 Mildred Avenue, Poughkeepsie; Lieut. Charles F. Close, 120 Cortles Avenue, Poughkeepsie; Vincenzo Cricci, 22 Spring Street, Newburgh; Frank E. Cunningham, 14 Ralph Street, Beacon; Walter B. Crane, Dover Plains; William H. Carson, Union Avenue, Montgomery; J. F. Carroll, 687 South Street, Newburgh; Edward Curran, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Castle Point; Robert L. Collins, Brewster; Charles W. Cooney, Rock Tavern; William F. Cooney, Cornwall-on-Hudson.
- Lieut. Harold R. Dean, 8 S. Randolph Avenue, Poughkeepsie; Lieut. George H. De Kay, 129 Broadway, Newburgh; Cornelius V. Delaney, 82 High Street, Wappingers Falls; Frederick P. Dates, 19 Conklin Street, Poughkeepsie; V. Dellisola, 49 Mill Street, Newburgh; Col. Raphael A. Egan, 44 Smith Street, Newburgh; A. P. Farina, 25 Concord Street, Newburgh; Ernest D. Flemming, 424 First Street, Newburgh; William A. Fox.
- Charles Goodrow, 17 Cozzens Avenue, Highland Falls; J. J. Gillick, 14 City Terrace, Newburgh; John H. Garrison, 125 Smith Street, Newburgh; Patrick H. Gillerman, 298 Liberty Street, Newburgh; W. H. Goodrow, Box 172, Highland Mills; Stanley B. Golombok, Goshen; Stanley Grahams, Florida; Frederick W. Hahn, 35 Gray Street, Poughkeepsie; J. M. Huston, 309 First Street, Newburgh; Fred Hicks, 8 Harold Street, Port Jervis; C. E. Haight, 128 Main Street, Beacon; John J. Halford; Frank Hall Jr., Lawrence A. Havens; Edward A. Horn; Edward J. Haselden; Thomas Jabine, 23 Ferris Lane, Poughkeepsie; Murdoch Jamison, 85 First Street, Newburgh; Ralph Jackson, 664 South Street, Newburgh; James D. Kesley, Hopewell Junction; Charles Kadlec, Yankee Lake; Thomas E. Kinley, Firthcliffe; George H. Loster, Balmville, Newburgh; Joseph J. Lusa, Central Valley; Arthur Lloyd, 10 High Street, Walden; Daniel R. Ledley, Brewster; William F. McCready, Brewster; Michael J. McCready, Box 236, Beacon; Thomas J. McElhany, Windsor Hotel, Newburgh; John J. McCann, 85 Overlook Place, Newburgh; Edward J. McCourt, Pleasant Valley Road, Poughkeepsie; William J. McEvilly, 143 South Street, Newburgh; Col. William Johnston McKay, Newburgh; William E. Murphy, 113 Church Street, Poughkeepsie; Vincent A. Morano, P. O. Box 106, Poughkeepsie; Thomas A. Mooney,

Vital Events in Founding New Nation Happened in Newburgh and Vicinity

A monograph detailing the stirring part played by this section in the great struggle for American independence.

By Representative Hamilton Fish Jr.

THE importance of the Highlands as a natural fortress during the Revolutionary War, controlling navigation on the Hudson River and the Post Roads, between New York and Albany is difficult to over-emphasize.

General Washington saw the necessity of using the Highlands as a permanent fortress for the Continental Army in the Fall of 1776, and from then on to the end of the war, it was his determined and continuous policy to hold and fortify the Highlands on the Hudson River against attack from the British Army in New York City.

I am impelled, by a sense of fairness and accuracy, to write a brief account of the strategic military importance and far-reaching political significance of the events that occurred during the Revolutionary War on that section of the Hudson River, between Verplanck's Point, a few miles south of Peekskill, on the east shore, and Stony Point, on the west, and Beacon and Newburgh twenty miles to the north.

This entire section, known then as well as now as the "Highlands," will be called the "Cradle of the Republic," both from a military and a political point of view. I use the words "Cradle of the Republic" advisedly, and without apology to Boston, Philadelphia, Saratoga, or Yorktown, for none of these historical shrines in our Revolutionary History, combined both military exploits and political events, compared to that section of the Hudson River which includes Stony Point, Forts Montgomery and Clinton, West Point—the main American stronghold—Washington's chief Headquarters at New Windsor and Newburgh, Temple Hill and New Windsor, Fishkill—the depot of supply—and the site of General Arnold's headquarters at the Beverly Robinson House, at Garrison.

In the words of Daniel Webster, "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors" and we might add, to ascertain the facts and transmit accurately their gallant and glorious achievements to posterity.

As early as the 25th of May, 1775, over a year before the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress, at the request of the Provincial Congress of New York, adopted the following resolution: "That a post be taken in the Highlands, on each side of the River, and batteries erected, and that experienced persons be immediately sent to examine said river, in order to discover where it will be most advisable and proper to obstruct the navigation."

In accordance with this resolution, a Committee was appointed and made a report on the 13th of June, 1775, suggesting the erection of what were afterwards known as Forts Constitution, Clinton, and Montgomery, in the Highlands; the two latter situated on the same side of the river about four miles to the south of West Point, which was not then fortified.

There were also three points in the Highlands at which it was sought to obstruct navigation, through the use of heavy iron chains on boats. First between Fort Montgomery and Anthony's Nose, the second at Pollopp's Island, in Newburgh Bay, and the third between Constitution Island and West Point, the first two with not much success. Later on, in April 30, 1778, a great chain was stretched from West Point to Constitution Island. This was five hundred yards long, and is said to have weighed one hundred and eighty-six tons. It was supported on logs, so that it floated but a few feet below the surface, and remained in place until the declaration of peace, being taken up in the Autumn of 1783. The iron for this was made at Forest Dean Mine and at Ringwood, and the links were forged by Noble, Townsend & Co., at the Sterling Furnace Works, about twenty-five miles to the southwest of West Point, which are still in operation. The links weighed about 120 pounds and were taken over the mountains on muleback or by ox carts, two or three links at a time, and were finally forged together at the forges situated near New Windsor, one of which was the Brewster forge at Moodna. They were then floated down the river to West Point and put in place there. The great chain was protected a few yards below by a boom of huge short logs united at the ends by chains so as to resemble a rope ladder.

In addition to the forts already mentioned, redoubts were erected at Verplanck's Point, Peekskill (known as Fort Independence), Continental Village, and on Anthony's Nose, and later north and south redoubts opposite West Point.

Washington Comes to Highlands

General Washington's first introduction to the Highlands was after the battle of White Plains, when he went to Peekskill, on November 10, 1776, to visit General Heath, whose headquarters were there. The following is an extract from the Memoir of Maj. Gen. William Heath: "November 11, 1776. The Commander-in-Chief directed our General (Heath) to attend him in taking a view of Fort Montgomery and other works up the River. Lord Sterling, Generals James and George Clinton, General Mifflin and others were of the company. They went as far up the river as Constitution Island, which is opposite to West Point, the latter of which was not then taken possession of; but the glance of the eye at it, without going ashore, evinced that this post was not to be neglected. There was a small work and blockhouse on Constitution Island. Fort Montgomery was in a considerable forwardness. November 12, 1776. The Commander-in-Chief directed our General (Heath) to ride early in the morning with him to reconnoiter the grounds at the gorge of the Highlands, on both sides of the River, with written instructions to secure and fortify them with all possible expedition, making a distribution of his troops to the different posts, and, at about 10 o'clock, a. m., General Washington crossed over the river into the Jerseys. November 13th. Our General (Heath) made a disposition of the troops under his command to their several destinations. Col. Huntington's and Tyler's regiments to the west side of the Hudson to Stillman's Bridge on Ramapo (Ramapo) River, to cover the passes into the Highlands, on that side; Prescott's Ward's, and Wally's regiments, of Parson's brigade to the south entrance of the Highlands, beyond Robinson's Bridge; Gen. George Clinton's brigade to the Heights above Peekskill Landing; Gen. Scott's brigade, with the three regiments of Gen. Parson's brigade, Gen. James Clinton, with the troops under his command, were at the fort up the River (Forts Clinton, Montgomery and Constitution)."

The actual written instructions given General Heath by George Washington, when he appointed him on November 12th, to command of the forces in the Highlands, are as follows:

"Your Division, with such troops as are now at Fort Montgomery, Independence (just north of Peekskill) and Constitution, are to be under your command, and remain in this quarter, for the security of the above posts and the passes through the Highlands, from this place, and the one on the west side of the Hudson River. Unnecessary it is for me to say anything to evince the importance of securing land and water communication through these passes or the indispensable necessity of using every exertion in your power to have such works erected for the defense of them, as your own judgment assisted by that of your Brigadiers and Engineer, may show the expediency of. You will not only keep in view of the importance of securing these passes, but the necessity of doing it without delay; not only from the probability of the enemy's attempting to seize them, but from the advanced season which will not admit of any spade work after the first snow. I lose not a moment, therefore, in choosing the grounds on the east and west side of the River on which your intended works are to be erected. Let your men be designed for each post be speedily allotted."

After leaving Peekskill on November 12, 1776, Washington led his army into New Jersey to win victories at Trenton and Princeton, and later he defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, in Pennsylvania.

There was no actual fighting in the Highlands until October 6, 1777, when the British, in a half-hearted attempt to relieve Gen. Burgoyne, captured the two main forts in the Highlands, Clinton and Montgomery adjoining each other at the west entrance to the Bear Mountain Park Bridge.

The American garrisons, under Generals George and James Clinton, were composed of untrained militia and although heavily outnumbered fought gallantly until overpowered; many, however, escaped in the darkness, including both commanding officers. The Americans gave a good account of themselves and the British losses were quite heavy, particularly among the higher officers.

Sought to Strengthen Defenses

The comparative ease, however, with which the British expedition had passed up the Hudson River, after seizing Forts Clinton, Montgomery, Independence and Constitution, and wantonly destroying Kingston where the Provincial Legislature was in session, caused much anxiety to General Washington, who wrote the following instructions to General Israel Putnam, then in command of the Highlands:

"Headquarters—2nd, December, 1777.
"Dear Sir: The importance of the Hudson River in the present contest, and the necessity of defending it, are subjects which have been frequently and fully discussed, and are so well understood that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. These facts at once appear, when it is considered that it runs through the whole State; that it is the only passage by which the enemy from New York or any part of our coast, can ever hope to co-operate with an army from Canada; that the possession of it is indispensably essential to preserve the communication between the Eastern, Middle and Southern States; and, further, that upon its security, in a great measure, depends our chief supplies of flour for the course of the winter, either in the Eastern or Northern Departments, or in the country lying high up on the West side of it. These facts are familiar to you. I therefore request you in the most urgent terms, to turn your most serious and active attention to this infinitely important object. Seize the present opportunity,



HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

ity, and employ your whole force and all the means in your power for erecting and completing, as far as it shall be possible, such works, and obstructions as may be necessary to defend and secure the river against any further attempts of the enemy, etc."

On the recommendation of Governor Clinton and Lord Sterling, West Point was decided upon as the logical and strongest position to fortify. On January 20, 1778, a brigade of Continental troops, under General Parsons, were ordered to West Point and began the construction of the most formidable fortress of the Revolutionary War.

The first recorded visit of General Washington to West Point is in Thacher's Military Journal, on the date of July 16, 1778.

"His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, visited West Point to take a view of the works, which are being constructed there. His arrival was announced by the discharge of thirteen cannons, the number of the United States."

About two months later Washington visited West Point again and wrote the following letter from there to General Duportail, the Chief Engineer of the Army:

"West Point, September 19, 1778.
"Sir: I have perused the Memorial which you delivered, relative to the defense of the North River at this place, and upon a view of it, highly approve what you have offered upon the subject. Col. Kosciuszko, who was charged by Congress with the direction of the forts and batteries, has already made such progress in the construction of them as would render any alteration of them in the general plan, a work of too much time, and the favorable testimony which you have given to Colonel Kosciuszko's ability prevents any unbusiness on this head."
From July 16, 1778, the date of Washington's first visit to West Point, until the end of the war, five years later, well over half of his time was spent in the Highlands.

The storming of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne, on July 15, 1779, and the capture of the entire British garrison, with all the artillery, ammunition and stores, was one of the most daring and glorious feats of arms during the war. The following is the official report of General Wayne to the Commander-in-Chief:

"Stony Point — July 16, 1779
2 o'clock A. M.
"Dear General: The fort and garrison with Col. Johnston are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.
Yours most sincerely,
ANTY WAYNE."

The Army was immediately informed of the victory by General Washington from Headquarters at New Windsor:

"The Commander-in-Chief is happy to congratulate the army on the success of our arms under Brig. Gen. Wayne, who last night, with corps of light infantry, surprised and took the enemy post at Stony Point, with the whole garrison, cannon and stores, with very considerable loss on our side."
Refined Crown in Newburgh

There is apparently some confusion in the minds of the present generation concerning the indignant answer made by the Commander-in-Chief to the offer of a crown from some of his disgruntled officers, in 1782. It was not delivered as is often stated in a speech from Temple Hill, near Newburgh, but was contained in a letter written to Col. Nicola, a meritorious foreign officer in the Pennsylvania line, from the Newburgh Headquarters, on May 22, 1782, rebuking the attempts of those officers, dissatisfied with the weakness of the incompetent Congress at Philadelphia, who wished to make him "King by the voice of the Army" and establish a constitutional monarchy in our country. The firm rebuke administered by Washington to those officers with monarchial proclivities was delivered ten months prior to the well known I and O Speech at Temple Hill, and has no connection with it, and constituted the mightiest blow struck for the formation of our republic since the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at Philadelphia, seven years before. Washington's letter to Col. Nicola concluded with these words:

"Let me conjure you, then if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself, or anyone else a sentiment of like nature."
Later, on March 15, 1783, at Temple Hill, New Windsor, before a convention of officers, presided over by General Gates, the Commander-in-Chief answered the justifiable complaint of his officers for back pay, many of whom had expended their own means and were about to be discharged on empty promises in one of the most memorable addresses in American history and prevented his officers from open rebellion against the Congress by his wise advice and sagacious leadership. Amid the most profound attention, Washington commenced reading:

"Gentlemen: By an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with rules of propriety, how unsuitable, how subversive of all order and discipline; let the good sense of the Army decide."
Passing a moment, he drew out his spectacles, carefully wiped and adjusted them, and while doing so, remarked:

"These eyes, my friends, have grown dim and these locks white in the service, yet I have never doubted the justice of my country."
He pointed out the dreadful consequences of following the advice of the anonymous writer, subsequently ascertained to be Major Armstrong (afterwards Secretary of War):

"Either to draw their swords against their country, or retire, if war continues, from the defense of all they hold dear."
Washington said:

"I conjure you, in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, to

express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretenses, to overturn the liberties of your country and who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood."

The convention resolved, unanimously, among other things, that the Army have unshaken confidence in Congress and view with abhorrence and reject with disdain the infamous proposition contained in a late anonymous address to officers of the Army.

This address of Washington, upholding military discipline and our existing civil government is as sublime a speech as ever delivered by any American. It was the first law and order speech which has become so common to-day, and had a far reaching effect on maintaining intact the fruits of victory already won after seven long years of deprivations and warfare.

The famous letter of congratulation and advice to the Governors of the Thirteen States pointing out the course he deemed it the duty and interest of the country to adopt, was written by General Washington on June 8, 1783, from his headquarters at Newburgh, and is one of the most important state papers in our history, and also stands next in general acclaim to the better known "Farewell Address." The following is an extract from this letter of advice:

"Where is the man to be found who wished to remain indebted for the defense of his own person and property at the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to pay the debt of honor and gratitude? In what part of the continent shall we find any man or body of men who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures the aggravated vengeance of heaven?"

Washington On Compensation

This is General Washington's view of adjusted compensation for the officers and men of the Revolutionary Army. "It will be observed that the sentiment expressed, the very words used, such as "debt of honor" and the arguments set forth are almost identical with those advanced by the American Legion of today. The main difference being the extent to which General Washington urged compensation for his officers and soldiers, far beyond anything considered or proposed now in Congress. He advocated half pay for life for his officers, and land donations exemption from taxation, back pay and one full year's pay for his men.

The letter to Col. Nicola refusing the crown, the speech on law and order at Temple Hill and the letter of congratulation and advice to the Governors, were all composed by Washington at his headquarters at Newburgh and all three are among his most important public utterances.

Students and readers may well ask why has the defense of the Highlands and Washington's Newburgh letters, and the address at Temple Hill been given so little attention by historians? My answer is that almost all the historians of the Revolutionary War hailed from New England and wrote from the point of view of Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and the Boston Tea Party. Lodge, in his life of Washington, although he mentions Washington's refusal of the crown and his speech to the dissatisfied and rebellious officers, does not even indicate that these events took place at his headquarters in Newburgh and vicinity. Most New England historians, and most of the very best, came from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and are apparently reluctant to admit that New York State participated in the Revolutionary War, in spite of the fact that 92 out of 308 skirmishes and battles fought during that war were fought within the boundaries of New York State, including the decisive battle of Saratoga.

It is also well to remember that New York State gave such leaders as the Clintons, Livingstons, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Gouverneur and Lewis Morris, and Generals Schuyler, McDougall, Montgomery, and Herkimer, the two latter being killed in battle, to the revolutionary cause.

My object in writing this monograph is to emphasize the extremely important part played by the Highlands in the Revolutionary War, and to show that Washington had his headquarters in the Highlands for a longer period than anywhere else during the entire war, and practically right up to the time he took leave of his principal officers at Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, on December 4, 1783.

I have endeavored to compute the number of days that Washington had his headquarters in the Highlands, and have reached the startling conclusion that he spent 813 days at his various headquarters there, and approximately 235 additional days within a radius of twenty-five miles. In other words, more than one-third of the eight year period of the Revolutionary War was spent by Washington in the Highlands, and more than half of the last five years.

There were three main headquarters, which Washington established for a considerable length of time on the Hudson River—at New Windsor, West Point, and Newburgh—description of which, as given below, are taken from authentic historical sources:

"William Ellison House at New Windsor. Losing refers to this house as 'a plain Dutch house long since decayed and demolished.' It was located on the hill immediately south of the Village of New Windsor, overlooking the Hudson and only a few miles from his later and more famous headquarters at Newburgh. The Ellison House served as headquarters on two different occasions, from June 24th to July 21st, 1779, and from December 6th, 1780 to June 25th, 1781."

To those sceptical people who have doubted that Independence Day was celebrated on the right or correct date, the following order of George Washington, taken from the Orderly Book, should set their minds at rest:

"Sunday, July 4th, 1779, New Windsor.
"This day being the anniversary of our glorious independence will be commemorated by firing of thirteen cannons from West Point at 10 o'clock P. M. The Commander-in-Chief thinks proper to grant 4 general pardon to all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. They are to be released from confinement accordingly."

The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief was transferred to the Moore house at West Point on July 21, 1779, and remained there until November 28, 1779. The house occupied by Washington was situated in what is now called Washington Valley, about a mile to the north of West Point and near the River. It was designated in general orders as the "Moore House," and was built prior to 1719 by John Moore, a prominent merchant of New York and grandfather of the Bishop of Virginia, Richard Channing Moore. The house must have been a large costly structure, being in its day known as "Moore's folly." It was during this period that the strong works of the fortress and vicinity were constructed.

Disposition of Troops

During the autumn of 1779, when General Washington had his headquarters at West Point, the garrison consisted of two Massachusetts brigades at the Point; the Connecticut line on the east side of the River, between Garrison's House and the Robinson House; and the North Carolina brigade on Constitution Island. The light infantry and the Maryland line were encamped from Fort Montgomery northward, and Nixon's brigade occupied Continental Village. In the assignment of the Army to winter quarters, the Massachusetts line were left to garrison West Point and the Highlands, the command of which was assumed by General Heath on the 28th of November. The winter of 1779-80 was one of unexampled severity at West Point and in the Highlands. The troops except those on garrison duty were cantoned in huts two miles back of West Point, on the "Public Meadows," and at Budd's on the east side of the river. So intense was the cold, that for a period of forty days, no water dripped from the roofs which sheltered them. The snow was four feet deep on a level, requiring much labor to be constantly engaged in keeping open the communications with the half dozen redoubts built in the vicinity of West Point. Twice during the winter north redoubt at Garrison's was barely saved from total destruction. Both north and south redoubts on the east side of the River were "built of stone four feet high; above the stone wood filled in with earth, very dry, no ditch, a bomb proof and three batteries outside the fort."

The parapet of north redoubt built of logs covered with earth and difficult of access, burned nearly three days before the fire could be extinguished. It was while at his headquarters at "Moore House," West Point, on July 29, 1779, that the Commander-in-Chief issued the following remarkable order against swearing:

"Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing, notwithstanding which with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, if possible more than ever; his feelings are continually wounded by the sights and impositions of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The names of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned, in a manner as waston as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If the Officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offenses of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect."

The author with pardonable pride asks permission to inject a personal or

(Continued on Next Page)

Newburgh Is Birthplace Of Republic

Washington's Rejection of Nicola Suggestion Marks End of Thought of Monarchy in America—General Acted with Decision

The answer of General George Washington to Colonel Lewis Nicola of May, 1782 is preserved as documentary evidence of Newburgh's right to reference as "the birthplace of the republic."

The Hasbrouck house in Newburgh was the headquarters of General Washington. His army was encamped at Temple Hill. Quiet after seven years of war, restless men and officers were dissatisfied with the attitude of the Continental Congress. Rumors of their unrest and discontent undoubtedly reached Washington.

Of these complaints it is probable that the Nicola letter is not bettered by example. Colonel Nicola was undoubtedly a man of good mind and character. His epistle suggesting the government of England as a model and suggesting that of the republic was undoubtedly written after long consideration of various forms of government, the then present condition of the Continental Army and the soldiers' lack of faith in Congress. He called attention to these considerations.

Supported by Army
His suggestion of the conversion of the Colonies into another monarchy as king were not brutally approached but led to by his own logical reasoning probably aided by the popular voice of the army camp. He infers that the connection of the ideas of tyranny and monarchy was not warranted and that the desired form of government and titular head might be reached diplomatically.

Then burst the terse storm of Washington's reply which was to go down in history; history in which recognition is obvious of Newburgh as the place where the momentous decision barring monarchy from the United States was made.

Stern Reply Made

"Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity," said Washington in the body of his letter answering Colonel Nicola. The answer indicates that the matter was not mullered over by a man who weighed his own advantages heavy, by a man who could crash the people's dream of freedom for own dream of glory. The answer was made by the unselfish man, Washington, able to lead his tattered army to victory, willing to give his gold for the cause, conscientious to serve the people who trusted him, fit to be "the Father of His Country."

We can picture the conditions in the Colonies if they had had the modern equipment of today. The rumors have been heard by Washington, able to lead his tattered army to victory, willing to give his gold for the cause, conscientious to serve the people who trusted him, fit to be "the Father of His Country."

"We can picture the conditions in the Colonies if they had had the modern equipment of today. The rumors have been heard by Washington, able to lead his tattered army to victory, willing to give his gold for the cause, conscientious to serve the people who trusted him, fit to be "the Father of His Country."

"We can picture the conditions in the Colonies if they had had the modern equipment of today. The rumors have been heard by Washington, able to lead his tattered army to victory, willing to give his gold for the cause, conscientious to serve the people who trusted him, fit to be "the Father of His Country."

Favorite Blooms of George Washington

In this bicentennial year, when much is being written regarding George Washington, his favorite flowers must not be overlooked. Washington always showed a decided preference for any flowers in the lavender or purple shades, and was insistent that his garden be fully planted with the purple iris. Lilacs grew in great profusion on his estate.

Honor Washington!

This nation, foremost on the earth, Proceeds to honor a great man's birth: A man whose leadership in times of stress, Turned this country's efforts into success. This leader's wisdom, history relates. Was essential in forming these United States. At a time when leadership was most needed, At a time when no other could have succeeded, George Washington carried our fighting on. Enabling this free Nation to be born. When unrest was sweeping the land, Endangering the nation that had been planned. Lack of leadership at that hour, Would have weakened our Nation's power. But Washington carried on our fight. Guiding our ship of State right. Had not this stirring leader guided, Today this nation would be divided. He won our fight for freedom, too, And as the appropriate thing to do, Is Honor George Washington! RALPH KAUFMAN. 11 Grand Street.

Cut Red Tape For Award of Purple Heart

(Continued from Page 6)

40 Liberty Street, Newburgh; John T. Meibaum LeGrangeville; Ernest Miller, 171 Chambers Street, Newburgh; R. H. Morris, 8 Van Ness Street, Newburgh; A. W. Masten, 35 S. Miller Street, Newburgh; John D. Monell, 24 Chambers Street, Newburgh; Joseph P. Monihan, 209 Montgomery Street, Newburgh; James V. Mauro; Thomas R. Melee, Cornwall; Frank P. Murtha, Brewster; John McDonnell, Brewer; John J. Mithana, 83 Union Street, Poughkeepsie; George W. McPhillips, 18 Bedford Avenue, Middletown; Capt. Henry Maslin; Thomas Noona, Guard Company, Governors Island; Lewis L. Odell, 125 Lander Street, Newburgh; Francis A. O'Neill, 128 Renwick Street, Newburgh; William J. O'Rourke, M. D., 14, Newburgh.

Errol H. Barry, Highland Falls; Joseph Pius, R. D. No. 1, Newburgh; W. B. Penoyer, 10 Dupont Avenue, Newburgh; Louis J. Potente, 227 Henwick Street, Newburgh; N. J. Potente, 69 Robinson Avenue, Newburgh; Alfreda Perlini, Brewer; W. E. Quilan, 50 Beacon Street, Newburgh; Daniel William Quinan; M. F. Quilan, 103 Washington Street, Newburgh; Raymond P. Rogers, 1 LeRoy Place, Newburgh; Edward A. Rousa, 174 Broadway, Newburgh; Morgan Rose, 67 Fullerton Avenue, Newburgh; James D. Ralph, 267 Third Street, Newburgh; E. A. Rousa, 167 North Street, Newburgh; John H. Rifenburgh; Frank J. Ryan, Old Robinson, Peckham Road, R. F. D., No. 3, Poughkeepsie.

Frederick K. Schiltler, 127 Union Street, Beacon; Edwin L. Shaw, 19 Henry Avenue, Newburgh; James E. Spratt, East Market Street, Hyde Park; E. F. Sheals, M. D., 14, Newburgh; Romolo Stella, 90 W. Center Street, Beacon; Jacob Smith, 233 No. Water Street, Newburgh; James Gilbert Smith; C. R. Stewart; John H. Stitt, Monroe; John Stealen, Clinton Corners; Andrew R. Todd, 43 Liberty Street, Newburgh; T. B. Todd, R. D. No. 1, Newburgh; M. L. Tutill, Bloomington Grove; William Tigue.

Fred Van Wagner, Franklin Street, Poughkeepsie; Clarence H. Vaughan, 185 Broadway, Newburgh; George E. Van Wagner; Dill A. Werley, Middletown; J. C. Wolterbeck, 12 Woodcliff Avenue, Poughkeepsie; William J. Wilcheck, 29 Winfield Street, Poughkeepsie; George Wiley; William F. White, Cornwall-on-Hudson; William H. Young, 70 William Terrace, Poughkeepsie; John A. Yaccarino.

2 G. A. R. Veterans Recall Civil War

(Continued from Page 1)

ter in New Rochelle and consequently the Relief Corps does not hold a party for him, but he is always an honor guest at the annual party at Mr. Barrett's home.

Mr. Barrett has dealt kindly with these two men. Mr. Barrett will be 87 on his next birthday, while Mr. Merritt has passed 84. Both are in good health, however, and plan to take part in the Memorial Day parade in Beacon on Monday.

Fishing On River

Mr. Merritt had just returned from an afternoon of shad fishing on the Hudson River when he was found smoking his pipe on the porch of his Chelsea home, where he keeps bachelor quarters. His face and hands tanned from much time spent in the sun and open air, Mr. Merritt belled his years.

"I guess I am the youngest veteran of the Civil War still living," he remarked when asked a question about his age. He explained that he was only 18 when he enlisted although the recruiting age was 18.

"You must be 18," the recruiting sergeant told Mr. Merritt, when the latter truthfully told his own age. "That suited me, all right," said Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Merritt went into the army in 1863, serving a year and one-half in the 54th New York Volunteers, a militia regiment. He went in as a private and came out as a corporal.

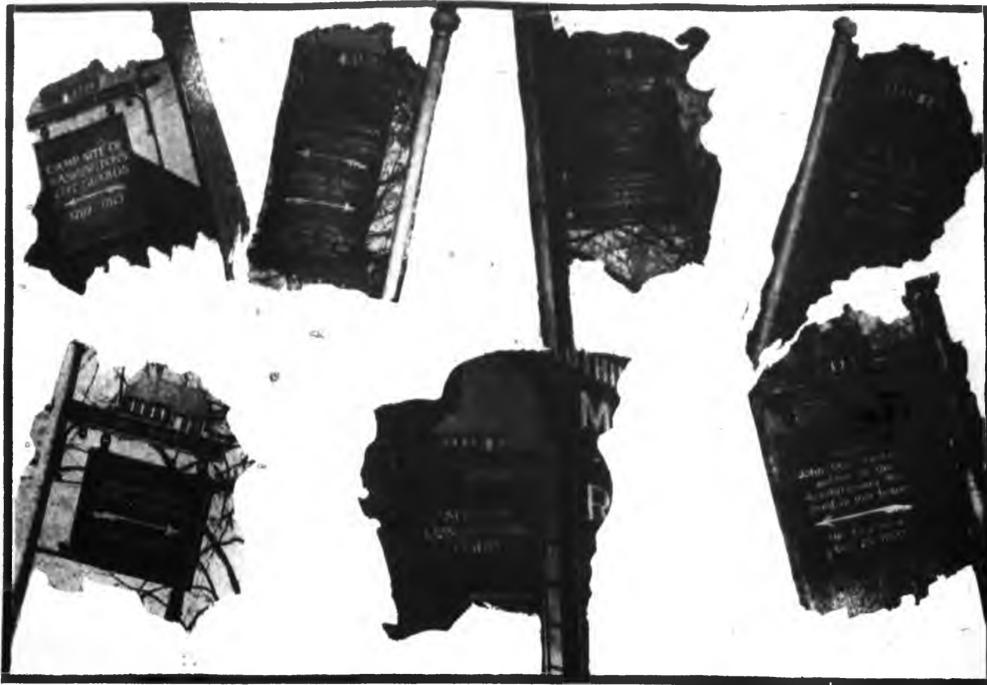
The major engagements in which he participated were the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. He saw service in numerous minor engagements and his company was doing picket duty in the vicinity of Gettysburg, although it never got into action there.

Saw Many Hardships

"The people of today don't realize the hardships that the Civil War soldiers went through," declared Mr. Merritt, reminiscing concerning his experiences. "They didn't have the organization, as a system to take care of soldiers in those days."

Mr. Merritt was born in New

Historical Town of Newburgh and Vicinity



Shown here are the tablets placed recently by the Newburgh Historical Marker Committee, identifying many points of interest of Revolutionary War period. In the upper picture appear (1) Camp site of Washington's Life Guard, Liberty Street at Washington Street. Part of Washington's Headquarters, Monument to Uzal Knapp on grounds. (2) Weigand's Tavern on west side of grounds of First Presbyterian Church, Liberty Street side. Leading hostelry of the day on what was then the King's Highway. (3) Site of Hasbrouck and DuBois Mills and mill on Lake Street opposite Bleachery, where first coins bearing "E Pluribus Unum" slogan were made. (4) Site of Military Storehouse, now Union Presbyterian Church, at First and Montgomery Streets. (5) Washington's Headquarters, Washington and Grand Streets, occupied by General and Mrs. Washington, 1872-83. (6) Site of Continental Ferry, corner of Front and Third Streets, now occupied by Myer Rider. (7) Major John Skey Eustace, active in Revolutionary War, lived in the house at 148 Renwick Street. Not far removed from Newburgh are (shown in lower picture). (1) General Knox Headquarters in New Windsor, occupied also by General Gates and General Green, scene of many social activities during Washington's encampment in Newburgh and at Temple Hill. (2) Temple Hill, where Washington assumed offer of a crown in Nicolai letters. (3) Forge of Samuel Brewster where many of the links of the chain stretched across Hudson to prevent British ships from coming up river were made. Lafayette lived with Brewster in house adjoining Forge. (4) Colonel Louis

name was stricken from Marlboro Roll. (5) Edmonston House, headquarters of General Sinclair, in Vails Gate on Washingtonville Road. Used as hospital. Now privately owned.

Bloomingsburgh War Memorial To Be Dedicated Sunday, with Senator Desmond as Speaker

Senator Thomas C. Desmond will be the speaker at Bloomingsburgh Rural Cemetery on Sunday at 2:30 when the soldiers' monument will be dedicated.

This memorial to the soldiers, sailors and marines of all wars was placed in the cemetery last October by the Town of Walkkill, Orange County.

The old part of the cemetery dates back to the late 1700s and contains the graves of soldiers of the Revolution. In the entire cemetery there are probably the graves of at least fifty men who served their country in the various wars.

The old part of the cemetery was an old church yard more than a century ago. In front of this is an iron fence from the old City Hall Park in New York City, and the gate through which George Wash-

The Isaac Belknap House



The Isaac Belknap House in New Windsor on the road leading to the Bethlehem Church. Isaac Belknap served as a captain in the Revolutionary army in which he was a member of the Committee of Safety.

WASHINGTON—The Man

By CRESWELL MACLAUGHLIN of Cornwall-on-Hudson

Extracts from an address given at the dinner to the National and State Bicentennial Commissions by the five service clubs of Newburgh, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, American Legion and Triangles, at The Palatine May 27

"When George Washington left Newburgh on the road to his final retirement with an ease and grace and distinction, having no parallel in history, he never dreamed that his name would be placed upon the imperishable page of the world's immortals and that the ink would be forever indelible. His mind was not on such things. He had finished the job and asked only the reward of rest and continued confidence of his countrymen. He never dreamed that 200 years after his birth the Nation he had inspired with life would celebrate his name and that this celebration would cover the face of the civilized earth. He never dreamed that little children, born generations after his period, would learn of him in the school-house and think of him as the model and type of the American for all time.

"A few days ago The Newburgh News suggested that the President of the United States deliver an address from Temple Hill. Out of all the vast area of America, no more sacred spot can be selected at which to inspire this country at the present critical time. If Mr. Hoover will stand where Washington stood, and speak where Washington spoke on Temple Hill, his lips would be inspired with eloquence that would shake the foundations of the Republic and marshal to its relief the finer, nobler, and more unselfish motives of mankind.

"The President may not be able to come here. He is still facing problems demanding rational solution, more difficult, perhaps, than any that have been forced upon any President of the United States since Washington's time.

"Men and nations are swayed by courageous leadership and if our President came to Temple Hill, his message would be universal and convincing. In the name of George Washington Mr. Hoover's address should challenge our energies, our hearts and our faith for the conquest of a new birth of hope and national righteousness.

Centuries in Building

"As a physical personality Washington passed out of sight at the end of a century his career had made illustrious. It took centuries to build him.

"Seven hundred and fifty-two years back in a straight line to an ancient English stock in the village of Wessington from which his family took its name following the Norman Conquest when William of Normandy divided the old estates among his followers from France.

"The origin of the name of the family from which Washington descended is obscure among the celebrated personages of Europe during those periods when records were lost or imperfectly registered. The Knight to whom Washington is traced was a Norman—one William de Herburn who exchanged the Village of Herburn in France for the Manor and Village of Wessington, in England. As so the English name became De Wessington, then De Washington. The De was dropped and the name became Washington, then Washington; then Washington—with the double S. In the 16th century the present name of Washington emerged and remained.

"The members of this venerable stock were all distinguished for honor, valor and achievement. They belonged to a proud race and never deteriorated. If any one could claim kinship with an aristocracy Washington was entitled to that right.

"History does not present a more perfect or more radiant lineage—for of such stuff Kings were made and conquerors ordained. 'In that fiercest light which beats upon a throne.'

"In Irving's 'Life of Washington' we find these words: 'Hereditary rank may be an illusion; but hereditary virtue gives a patent of innate nobleness beyond all the blazonry of the Herald's College.'

"This aristocrat became the finest democrat the world has ever known. 'I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happily; provided it infracts no rights, or is not dangerous to others; and that no government ought to interfere with the internal concern of another, except for the security of what is due themselves.'

"This policy of Washington still prevails in the government of our country. He would be opposed to any attachment with the League of Nations.

Master of Destiny

"No man ever lived who exerted a greater influence in the affairs of any people. He stood as the indispensable master of the destiny of the American republic in the Revolution which wrought its freedom and as the presiding genius of our national organization. Without him the Colonists would have failed; without him the Constitution never would have been adopted. In this regard his personal influence was colossal and his command the signal for concerted action. Unlike many leaders in history he was great and awe-inspiring while he lived. He commanded respect and devotion because men and women believed in the unselfish magnanimity of his exalted character and the unclouded brilliancy of his unerring mind.

"He had within him the genius of a nation and the fatherhood of universal liberty. He was the pioneer of the world's future peace and human freedom, the model and example of statesmanship for all time. He was born with neither physical, moral nor intellectual

backwardness. He embraced in one personality the chivalry of every age, the genius of Athens and the architecture of Rome. He was



CRESWELL MACLAUGHLIN

greater than Hannibal, Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon combined and his memory will outlast them all. In the long distance of time and death his majestic form rises to an altitude of human grandeur amazing and sublime. The structure he erected is secure.

"He belongs to the world's crusade in the everlasting battle for the victory of Truth. We can easily emigrate him as a Spartan soldier or a Roman Senator. He will fit any period where falsehood is subdued or tyranny overthrown. He drew a line as accurate as light between honor and dishonor. He strove for justice in the Constitution which to him was the Ark of the Covenant of American Liberty.

"That the government his work had made certain should be fashioned into a democracy that would meet the possible emergencies of a future in which his prophetic vision unfolded the United States of America in our present tremendous age.

Fulfilled Milton's Dream

"It was like the dream of Milton, almost a century before Washington was born: 'Methinks I see in my mind a noble and powerful nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam.'

"There is nothing more deadly than the venom of military hate and the insidious virus of rival political ambition. Most men suffer from such malice while they live and many after they are dead. Washington suffered more than others because he stood so high—so far above the calumnies of his contemporaries. His enemies grew livid with an insane frenzy.

"He never crawled an inch or compromised as a creature of cowardly expediency. Men loved him, or were afraid of him. It was his justice they feared. He was a soldier and all knew the measure of his sword. He was as cautious as he was fearless. The nobility and directness of his behavior was the most conspicuous feature of his life. He was a man of unswerving integrity and high moral character. He was a man of unswerving integrity and high moral character. He was a man of unswerving integrity and high moral character.

"Men close to him, acting with him, or under him, were jealous of his influence, yet could find no flaw in the man. Jefferson modified an appreciation of our First President by attempting to subtract from his literary attainments. According to Jefferson, Washington could not have passed a Regents' examination in the State of New York. Neither can any of us. Neither can the Regents themselves. Washington could not have qualified for Harvard University. But God gives to some men a culture surpassing the curriculum of schools. Washington was one of these.

"And yet he was the very elegance of refinement and consideration for all mankind, high or low, all looked alike to him. He had what Emerson called the 'main elegance,' self-command. Merit he admired, but character and ability alone appealed to him.

"Of course he could swear, and history does not attempt to deny that he did, but when he did on one or several occasions, his wrath was lionlike. He loved women, but that was no fault of his own. We are all guilty on that count in the indictment. The man who does not love women is an evaporated peach, a ventriloquized mummy, dead, but not buried.

"His domestic life was without criticism. He drank somewhat in a generation so accustomed to stimulating festivities that if one of our Revolutionary ancestors did not offer rum to a visiting clergyman the dominion would have thought his host had fallen from grace. Pity your ancestor passed on to a more hospitable cellar."

"To present the life of Washington we would be required to speak without ceasing 365 days and the subject could never be exhausted. His early origin, education, engineering engagements, agricultural enterprises, his military work in the French and Indian War, Commander-in-Chief during the Revolution and then his statesmanship succeeding the surrender of Cornwallis, constitute a long series of efforts and changing scenes, each complete and well-rounded division of active and fruitful conduct from the age of 16, when he left school, until his death at Mount Vernon.

"Born February 22, 1732, he lived within two months of 68 years. A beautiful growth from the sap in

the root and the blossoming of unfolding splendor. Sane and sensible to the end. His passing was like the sighing of the night wind in the forests of autumn. And with a faith in God, perfect as the fidelity of woman, he sweetly gave farewell. His will and testament is the model upon which is founded the character of modern trust companies.

Subject for Life Study

"We would have to read a thousand books, ten thousand essays, addresses and memorials, including a careful study of his own frank diaries. We would search the documents of state. They tell of him in all the tongues of the world. To know him well would become the single task of an industrious lifetime—the eclogues of his associates and admirers, the venomous falsehoods of his enemies—the jealousies and treacheries of those who smarted beneath the lash of the justice and the majesty of his unbending self-command.

Think of the intellectual and military giants of that terrific Revolutionary period. Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson, Franklin, Paine, Patrick Henry, Jay, Adams, Quincy, Steuben, Lafayette, Clinton, and all the rest of that illustrious line of soldiers, statesmen, orators, writers, theologians—far too many to set down here—who figured in the nebulae, the conflict, the crises out of which sprang the republic. There is nothing more dead than figures of history who does not resemble any one else. His life does not remind us of any other life. He has no companion in profane history. He is not the reflection or copy of any other man, living or dead in the records of the world.

Among the giants of the earth, among the colossi of the Revolutionary period, Alexander Hamilton, Washington was the paragon over all. He stood alone the highest peak among the matchless human Himalayas of his time and remains so. He was the central figure and is still the central figure in the Herculean struggle for independence and self-command in men and in nations.

Won Empires of Earth

"In a crisis without parallel this one man compelled to his cause all valiant souls for fearless peace beneath one freeman's flag and won the empires of the earth by an example just and daring. He was a pioneer in the wide-world struggle for human justice and fair play—the realization of the Pilgrims' hope that liberty of mind and choice of action and freedom of speech should be established, liberty and opportunity in a new nation, born to live, and never to be overthrown while faith remains sacred and the rainbow writes its promise in the sky.

"None other than such a man could have carried the Revolution to a triumphant conclusion. No other man could have united the scattered and rebellious colonies after independence was won. He was the soul and spirit of America at its birth and the weight and balance of its inauguration into law. If the light of that soul had failed chaos would have reigned and social anarchy blazed with incendiary. All of the incipient elements of an insurrectionary disorder were present in abundance. The stage was set for an impending political melodrama. It was to save the situation the intrepid army asked him to be King. And they meant what was proposed.

"That was the time when the will of one man was the salvation of all."

"Praising the virtues of the great who have long departed is no more than Chinese worship of ancestors unless we safeguard the age we live in by building men and women equipped in every way to meet the emergencies of future generations. We have attempted this rough outline of the figure of Washington to indicate what manner of man is so briefly presented to an audience familiar with all the incidents of his remarkable personality.

Inspiration for Orange

"With such an inspiration forever present as the very root of our Revolutionary history Orange has produced great men and women. The soil is forever sacred upon which he treads. The house is forever beautiful in which he lived. Just as the Greeks and Romans cherished the memories of their greatest men and perpetuated their ideals in marble and mythology, so the people of Newburgh have their models and their shrines. Washington lived so close to us during his residence in Newburgh and his headquarters in the old Hasbrouck House has wider fame than any other house in which he lived during the entire Revolutionary War.

"The perfect character of the man reached the conclusion of his real eminence in this city for it was here that his democracy was demonstrated while the country was in conflict with ideas and purposes against which he had so long fought. Upon that man depended the integrity of a republic yet unformed and with a destiny still in doubt. Had Washington failed here, all the work would have been in vain. He had everything that ambition offered a man. Napoleon accepted what Washington refused to recognize—the power of the military forces to make him Dictator or King. For the military forces were the only powerful organization in the country and had complete command. Upon his prompt and vigorous decision hung the future of the United States. This is the strongest and most significant episode in the career of the American people.

Dedicate Postoffice This Evening

(Continued from Page 9)
first shovel of dirt was excavated on the site.
The contract for the elevator and dumbwaiter, in amount \$6143.00, was awarded to The Haughton Elevator & Machine Co. of Washington, D. C., the lowest of seven bidders, on April 9, 1931.

On June 1, 1931, the excavation was completed and reinforced concrete footings had been poured.
On July 1, 1931, the brick foundation walls were six feet high on all exterior walls.

On August 1, 1931, the basement walls were completed, first floor slab

quired to be torn out when completed, only minor adjustments and fitting being necessary.

There have been an average of but 28 mechanics and laborers employed throughout the job notwithstanding the fact that nearly 100 local men gained their daily bread at the prevailing scale of wages as required by the contract. It is significant that the vast majority of men employed on the work other than specialists were from Newburgh and vicinity.

One of the outstanding achievements has been the absence of major accidents to employees, but two accidents of more than transitory nature occurring, whereas on buildings of this size as a general thing from ten to 15 accidents occur. No fatalities have been chalked up against this job.

That such successful achievement and such close adherence to contract requirements in all things has been obtained one can but suspect that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, knowing the many exacting and lasting character, decided to detail that strict, alert, talented, courteous and hardworking gentleman whom we of Newburgh know and admire so well for his many sterling qualities, Major Hiram A. R. Gray, whose headquarters are here, where it is hoped the government will allow the same to remain, to see that proper guidance be given to bring about just such results of a highly satisfactory and pleasing nature. Great credit is due to the contractor and his representatives for their selection of expert and careful mechanics and excellence of the work.

From its reinforced concrete footings to the weather vane on its cupola, it is felt that this new building with which all are so highly pleased, stands as a model of Colonial ornamental beauty and excellence of construction.

With its 28,861 square feet of office and lobby space, a mail room, a twelve times as large as the old workroom, ample space for handling the Christmas parcel post; its commodious marble lined toilet rooms with shower baths; well lighted offices and rooms; additional and larger lock boxes and drawers; electric water cooling system; its many other modern improvements and its excellent location and easy access, no question can be raised to the ac-



ARCH COLEMAN
First Asst. Postmaster General

forms nearing completion and marble water table set around the entire building.

On August 1, 1931, the metal pans for first floor slabs were in place and reinforcing bars set and tied.

On September 1, 1931, window frames were set on first floor, the first floor slabs completed, and brickwork all high.

On October 1, 1931, the structural steel of first and second floors was erected and brick walls up to second floor level.

On November 1, 1931, second floor concrete slabs were completed and the brickwork was up to the cornice of second story.

On December 1, 1931, the marble cornice at roof was set, structural steel erected for roof and brickwork of gables was nearing the roof peak.

On January 1, 1932, the building was under cover and the interior partition work was ready to start.

On February 1, 1932, the slate roof was on, cupola erected and lathing of building under way.

On March 1, 1931, the plastering of interior walls was nearing completion and rough carpenter work well outlined.

From that time on the interior trim, millwork, wood floors, marble and terrazzo, ornamental aluminum and ironwork, electrical, plumbing, heating and painting, have followed in regular sequence and exactly 13 months from the day that the first shovel of dirt was removed, the building is ready for its dedication and for occupancy and service of the public.

As in all buildings, certain modifications, additions and betterments have been made for which the contractor has been awarded the additional sum of \$2,616.04. Among these the floor of the Postmaster's Assistant Postmaster's, Superintendent of Mails and Postoffice Inspector's offices and the Sewing Room or Amusement Room for employees, have been given "Evanite" or Unit Strip floors of hardwood in lieu of the ordinary strip flooring originally specified, the Newburgh building claiming the distinction of being the first United States Postoffice anywhere to receive this most modern of all advancements in wood flooring.

The Newburgh postoffice is among the very few that have been granted a private branch telephone exchange with extensions to the several postal departments. A public telephone booth will be located on the second floor in the corridor or lobby.

That an idea of the exactness with which all parts must be made, a careful survey shows that there were more than 48,700 different items entering into its construction and all work was so carefully coordinated that no work was re-

tion that the new United States Postoffice is a thing of beauty and will be a joy forever and Newburgh feels most grateful to all those who have contributed in making this much needed addition to Newburgh possible.

The program is as follows:

Capt. Arthur E. Brundage, Postmaster, presiding.

Invocation, Rev. M. Seymour Purdy, pastor, American Reformed Church.

Introduction of speaker, Hon. Hamilton Elah Jr., member of Congress, 26th Congressional District.

Address, Hon. Arch Coleman, first assistant Postmaster General.

Raising of flag on new building for the first time—Robert Hewitt, oldest letter carrier in point of service.

Singing of Star Spangled Banner, accompanied by Band of 196th Field Artillery.

Benediction, Very Rev. Monsignor Henry O'Carroll, pastor St. Patrick's Church.

The Post Office will be open for public inspection on Sunday afternoon from 1 until 5 o'clock and on Monday from 3 until 5 p. m.

Chicago League Uncovers Guilt of The Saloon in Youthful Drinking

Chicago League Uncovers Guilt of The Saloon in Youthful Drinking

Chicago—Of the drinking before prohibition, here are some examples from Chicago's experience. Little girls going to school were sometimes so drunk that they could not sit at their desks, a society was formed to prosecute saloonkeepers who persisted in selling to minors and confirmed drunkards and thousands of boys and girls daily "rushed the can"—carried beer from the saloon home through the streets.

Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League recalls these incidents. Matching the drinking of then and now among the young, he finds vastly less today.

In company with the Citizens League, which existed to defend children and drunkards from the saloonkeeper, Mr. Farwell joined in a survey to estimate how many boys and girls in Chicago were buying beer in the saloon and carrying it home.

The inquirers estimated 20,000 children were daily "rushing the can" in Chicago. Dance halls selling liquor until 3 a. m., two hours after the saloons had closed, were, however, the worst menace of all to youth in the drinking which

characterized Chicago before national prohibition, in Mr. Farwell's judgment.

There were 56,812 special bar permits granted in Chicago between June 22, 1896, and May 6, 1918, the president of the Chicago Law & Order League stated. They were, he notes, daily saloon licenses, allowing the sale of intoxicating liquor from 3 p. m. until 3 a. m. in such places as dance halls.

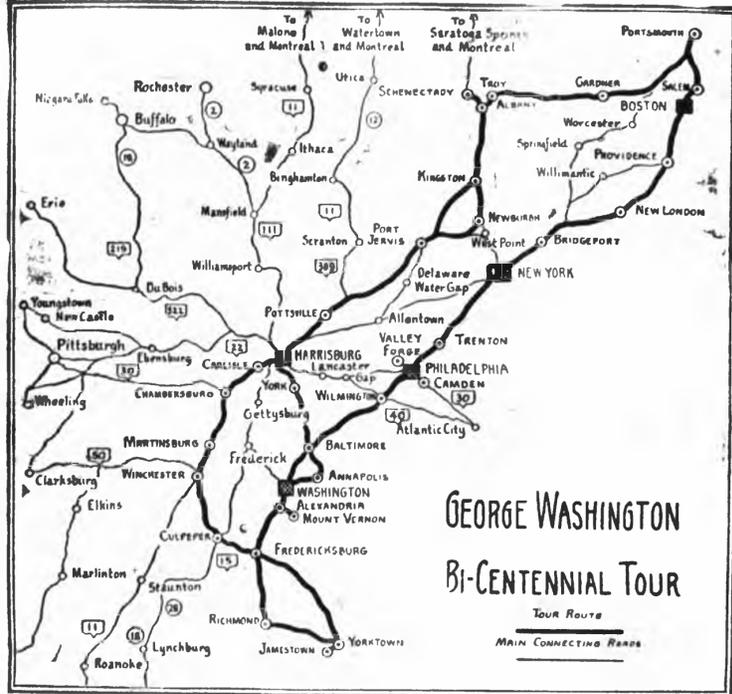
Saloons used to be thick in the neighborhood of school buildings in some parts of Chicago, Mr. Farwell also recalled. These were localities which were densely settled and thickly populated also with liquor sales places, both legal and illegal. Notable among these was the district of the Dante public school at 810 South Des Plaines Street, on the near west side. Back in the days of so-called "perennial liberty," in 1911, Mr. Farwell found 14 saloons within a radius of 250 feet of this school, and no more just beyond that distance.

At the time there were 2,154 children registered at the school, Mr. Farwell estimated that more than 1,000 "blind pigs" were located in the Dante school district in 1911, in addition to the big squad of licensed saloons.

Washington Headquarters in the Long Ago



Washington Bi-Centennial Tour



GEORGE WASHINGTON Bi-CENTENNIAL TOUR

TOUR ROUTE

MAIN CONNECTING ROADS

Americans who want to honor the memory of George Washington by visiting the scenes of his most famous exploits will find the tour suggested on the above map convenient in planning their vacation trips this year.

Communities along the Washington Bicentennial Tour where extant forts, inns, dwellings, public buildings and memorials associated with George Washington can be seen are as follows:

Newburgh—One story building in State Park used as headquarters by Washington. Tower of Victory nearby with life sized statue of Washington. Temple Hill southwest of Newburgh, shaft marks site of temple used by troops encamped in vicinity.

Kingston—Bogardus Tavern, where Washington was guest of honor in hall in Senate House, now public museum. Washington drank a toast to Kingston citizens.

Harrisburg—Visited en route to quell Whiskey Rebellion. Important ferry site used by early pioneers.

Carlisle—Review here Whiskey Rebellion troops, guest in Commissary General Blaine's home. Carlisle Barracks. Guard house built 1777 by Hessians. Grave and life-size statue of Molly Pitcher, Revolutionary heroine. House where Major Andre and Lieutenant Despard were confined.

Martinsburg—"Harewood" built by Washington, nearby. Cave where Washington held Masonic meetings.

Winchester—Headquarters occupied by Washington as a surveyor's office and during his construction of Fort Loud.

Fredericksburg—Lodge that

made Washington a Mason. Washington Farm where he spent boyhood and where cherry tree story originated.

Richmond—Hendon statue in Capitol carved from life. St. John's Church where Washington attended second Virginia convention and heard Patrick Henry deliver "Liberty or Death" oration.

Yorktown—Monument marks site of famous battle and surrender of Cornwallis.

Alexandria—George Washington National Masonic Memorial. Washington Masonic Lodge. Washington relies Christ Church, where Washington was a vestryman. Friendship Fire Company, of which he was president. Gadsby's Tavern, Washington's Headquarters, where he entertained high dignitaries.

Mount Vernon—Home of Washington, from which he left in 1775 to attend the Continental Congress and where he died December 11, 1799. On the estate is Washington's Tomb.

Washington—Site selected by George Washington for the National Capital. Washington Monument. Old National Museum. Washington relics.

Annapolis—State House, where Washington surrendered his commission to Continental Congress.

Wilmington—Joseph Tatnall House, Gen. Anthony Wayne's headquarters prior to Battle of the Brandywine.

Philadelphia—Carpenters' Hall, seat of first Continental Congress. Independence Hall where Washington was elected commander-in-chief. House of Liberty Bell. Congress Hall, scene of second inaugural and "Farewell Address."

Valley Forge—450-acre State Reservation. The tattered Continental Army here during winter of 1777-78. Washington's headquarters. Memorial Chapel. Valley Forge Museum. Earth works of various regiments. Log huts where soldiers lived.

Trenton—Monument marks site of Battle of Trenton. Douglass House, where Washington and his generals planned strategic withdrawal to Princeton. Washington Crossing (8 miles west on River Road) where he debarked after crossing the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776.

New York City—St. Paul's Chapel of Trinity Church, where Washington's pew is preserved. Fraunce's Tavern where Washington took leave of his officers at Revolution's close. Jumel Mansion, now a museum, where Washington maintained early headquarters. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, "Battle Pass," where monument commemorates Battle of Long Island.

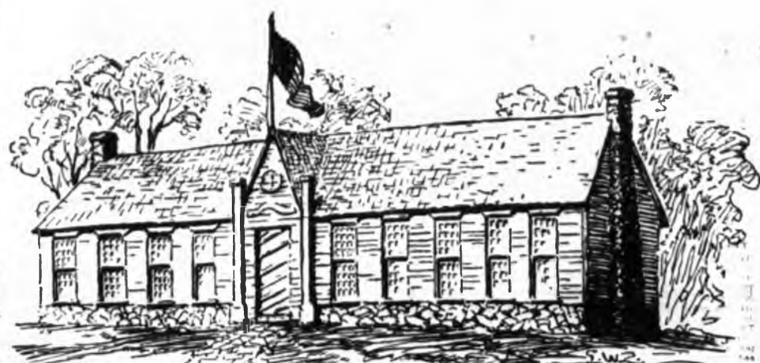
Bridgetown (Fairfield) Thaddeus Burr Mansion, Sun Tavern entertained Washington October 16, 1789.

Boston Sixty places visited by Washington. Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights, Wadsworth House, Massachusetts Hall and Longfellow House (Cambridge) were Washington's headquarters. Old State House, Fort Independence oldest continually fortified post in nation. Site of Washington Elm, Cambridge Common.

Portsmouth Governor Langdon House. Washington entertained here. St. John's Church, where President Washington worshipped

Temple Hill and Its Significance

By FRANCIS H. SCHAFFER JR.



THE TEMPLE
FRAMING BY THE MAJOR ON THE SPOT
BY WILLIAM T. BROWN
OF THE 72ND REG'T. CONTINENTAL ARMY

When lightning partially burned the Temple at the New Windsor camp grounds of the colonial army it paved the way for the destruction of what would have been today, could it have been preserved, one of the most famous buildings in the United States. Temple Hill, marked today only by a monument of field stones, silently awaits the time when it will become a national shrine dedicated to those principles of loyalty and patriotism which were displayed there by that greatest of Americans, George Washington.

Various known as The Temple, The Temple of Virtue, and the Public Building, The Temple, as we choose to call it, had an interesting history from the time its first timbers were put in place until the sad hour when its pieces were carted away, sold at public auction.

The Rev. A. Elwood Corning's recent book "Washington at Temple Hill" gives a very complete history of the building where Washington quieted the discontent of his officers over the pay question.

Suggestion for the building of The Temple came from a clergyman associated with one of the regiments as chaplain. The idea was heartily endorsed by Washington, who ordered a meeting of officers to consider the matter. The various regiments encamped in New Windsor were to supply the materials needed, as well as the men to construct the building.

Briefly described The Temple was 110 feet long and 30 feet wide. The main hall, with an arched room, could accommodate a brigade of troops. Two rooms were located, in wings at each end. Over 5,000 feet of lumber, 3,000 laths, 21,000 shingles, and 1,000 split ribs went into its construction. Benches slightly longer than eight feet, eleven inches wide and 18 inches high were placed in the main room.

High windows, reaching from the stone foundations to the eaves lighted the interior. A cupola, with a flag staff, occupied the front center of the roof. Chimneys were situated at both ends.

The Temple was planned for a variety of uses. Church services were held in the main room. The small rooms at the ends were conveniently situated for the issuing of general orders, while court martials and Boards of Officers might also use them. The quartermaster and commissary departments might also have offices and stores there.

Regularly enough part of the supplies used in the Temple had been intended for the construction of hospitals, but were diverted to the new use when it was considered impractical to erect the hospital buildings.

With each regiment supplying 13 men, a non-commissioned officer and 12 privates, building progress was rapid, though the men were working in the middle of January. Mild weather proved of aid, however, and by early February, the building was complete enough to permit the holding of a celebration, attended by over 500 men and

women, in honor of the alliance with France.

A few days later Washington directed that the troops attend public worship there, the services to be conducted by the several chaplains acting in rotation.

Of great interest to Masons is the possibility that Masonic ceremonies may have been held in the building. Some research along these lines has been done, and more is being done, basis for study being in part at least the Masonic symbols indicated in some drawings of The Temple. Whether or not this is so, there is no doubt that during its short existence, from January, 1783 to September of the same year, it was a busy place.

It was at The Temple that the proclamation of Congress for the cessation of hostilities was read at noon on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. It was there that meetings preliminary to the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati were held. These activities merely serve to indicate the use to which the building was put. In themselves they furnish little reason why the building, had it been preserved until the present, might be one of the most famous and sacred in the United States.

But there is one great and unsurpassed reason why Americans should make Temple Hill a shrine as venerated as any in the country. For it was there that Washington, aroused by the anonymous letters circulated among the soldiers to incite them over the failure of Congress to pay them—as described in another article in this program—quelled possible rebellion and assured the continuation of that loyalty and determination which was to produce the United States. In more than one sense of the word Newburgh and Temple Hill may together be termed the "birthplace of the republic."

It is doubtful whether The Temple, abandoned as it would have been with the gradual disbandment of the troops, would have survived to the present day. Perhaps an all-wise God caused it to be struck by lightning rather than see the place where great men had done great deeds deteriorate and decay. Those who ordered the remains torn down and sold at public auction did not realize how another generation might cherish their Temple. We today have not acted as we should in order to protect and portray to those who will follow us the historic places of our nation. Washington turned the hearts of his men by calling attention to the hairs grown gray in the service of his country. May the spot where he said those famous words be duly honored before other heads grow gray in the country which he helped so much to found.

Present Has Duty
May we in America realize the duty which is before us and may we soon refute by action the words of that official who said "You can get money for an exhibition in Seville and for an exhibition in Paris, but when it comes to getting money for a national shrine to patriotism—that is something else."

"Then and there the American Republic was born," says Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, state historian and professor of history at Columbia University. "Temple Hill is a shrine of patriotism which will bring to the youth of the United States the glory of Washington. Not military glory alone, but devotion to country. At Temple Hill the boys and girls of this country will learn to think upon the greatness of Washington and to emulate his example."

Representative Sol. Bloom, chairman of the National Bicentennial Committee, has spoken to Newburghers as follows:

"You have the opportunity for your shrine and you should not pass it by. In the Washington letter dated Newburgh (the Nicola Letter) you have one of the two greatest examples of Washington's prolific pen. In that letter dated Newburgh you have a heritage for which other cities would be glad to pay thousands. You have something that no one can take from you. You have the advice of Washington which is so applicable now that it might come from President Hoover."

Through the Temple Hill celebration today those who recognize the import of Temple Hill hope to draw national attention to the historical importance of the spot and to cause to be lent support to the efforts of the New York State Historical Association, Newburgh Historical Society, and others to have a \$500,000 National Park established at Temple Hill and the adjacent Revolutionary Army camp ground.

The task is ours to be done. If you can but visualize the importance of Temple Hill, if you can visit the spot and feel something of the thrill that comes from walking over historic ground, you will do your part in obtaining recognition to Temple Hill, the place where Washington performed his greatest deeds.

Where Spy Was Captured



The Falls House, headquarters of Gov. George Clinton after the fall of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton Oct. 4, 1777. When Washington sent Alexander Hamilton on a mission to Gates Hamilton stopped overnight here. This house was also the scene of the capture of Daniel Taylor, a spy on whose person was found a silver ball about the size of a pigeon egg in which was concealed a thin piece of paper bearing a message from Sir Henry Clinton to Gen. Burgoyne in which was written "We come and nothing between us and Gates." Taylor was tried by a Court Martial, presided over by Col. Lewis DuBois and was adjudged to be hanged on the limb of an apple tree. His capture undoubtedly had important results. Had Burgoyne received it, he would not have risked battle with Gates, but would have waited co-operation from the fleet. Without the information, he went to fight and was defeated.

Accidents Few; Road Congested

No Serious Accidents Mark Holiday Weekend Around Beacon, but Worst Traffic Jam in Years Is Experienced on Post Road

No serious accidents marred the weekend holiday in the immediate vicinity of Beacon, although the Albany Post Road was choked with a flood of cars yesterday that resulted in one of the worst traffic tieups that this section has ever seen.

Highway construction operations near the Locust View Inn several miles south of Fishkill, where a dangerous curve is being eliminated, were responsible for a congestion of traffic that extended at times last evening as far north as Wappingers Falls. The two strips of concrete that had been opened proved inadequate to take care of the southbound traffic, which was streaming down the Post Road two abreast. Cars at times were stalled in a double line for several miles above the trouble point.

One Way Traffic The jam started at about 4 p. m., as the southbound traffic gained volume, and continued until after 8 o'clock. State Troopers were rushed to the scene near the Locust View Inn and worked for hours in an attempt to keep traffic moving.

Eventually it was found necessary to halt northbound traffic, and turn both strips at the cut-off over to the southbound. An avalanche of northbound motorists were held up frequently for more than an hour before they could get past the spot.

The congested conditions were felt several miles north at the Fishkill intersection, where Officer Samuel Delahay, newly appointed traffic policeman, received a virtually baptism of fire. Residents of Fishkill declared last night they had never seen the Post Road in such a jammed condition.

Beaconites returning yesterday over the Marble Mount, west of Newburgh, were held up several hours by a double line of traffic which extended seven miles over the mountain.

Miss Pavelock Is Bride on Sunday

St. Joachim's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding Sunday at 2 p. m., when Miss Catherine Pavelock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Pavelock, 27 Judson Street, became the bride of Chester Zempko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zempko, 54 Gates Street, Poughkeepsie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Michael McGuire. The bridal party approached the altar to the strains of "Lehenger's Wedding March," played by Miss Marguerite Hayhurst.

The bride was charmingly attired in a white net gown over a taffeta slip, flesh hose, white slippers and a long white veil caught with rhinestones, making it cap shaped. She carried a bouquet of white lilies.

The bridesmaid, Miss Elaine King, wore a gown of peach taffeta with ruffles in back and a large bow under the right shoulder. She wore a peach horsehair picture hat, flesh hose and white slippers. She carried a bouquet of pink and Talisman roses. The best man, was John Sumaki, a friend of the groom.

The bride and groom were tendered a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Late in the afternoon the young couple left on a honeymoon trip to Philadelphia. On their return they will reside with the groom's parents in Poughkeepsie.

Mary E. Baker Expires at Her Home in Beacon

Miss Mary E. Baker, well known Beacon resident, passed away at her home, 80 Union Street, yesterday. She was in her 78th year. Miss Baker had been ill only a short time. Surviving are a sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred Baker, two nieces, Mrs. Charles A. Robinson and Mrs. Charles MacAvoy of Beacon, and one nephew, Francis R. Baker, of Wappingers Falls.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Rev. A. O. Tritsch of St. Luke's Church, will officiate. Interment in St. Luke's Cemetery under the direction of MacGlissan & Son.

Slater Vamps Will Meet This Evening Glenham—A special meeting of Slater Chemical Company will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the headquarters. All members are urged to attend.

President Sends, Good Wishes for City's Festival

The White House, Washington, D. C. Hon. E. Malby Shippey, Chairman George Washington Bicentennial Committee, Newburgh, N. Y.

I regret that I cannot attend your ceremonies but trust that the effort you have put forth attaining to mark the historic incidents connected with George Washington at Newburgh and Temple Hill may be altogether successful.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

2 Killed In Crash At Pokip

Restaurant Owners Dead After Car Climbs Bank and Hits Tree—5 Others Injured—Had But Recently Learned to Drive

Poughkeepsie—Two Poughkeepsie restaurant owners met death in an automobile accident Sunday afternoon on the Pleasant Valley Road.

William Chigas, 55 of 17 Catharine Street, proprietor of the City Lunch, was killed outright. Spero Pascallides, 45, of 61 Lent Street, proprietor of the Clinton Square Lunch Room and part owner of the Mid-Hudson Grill, died at 12:30 p. m. Monday in Vassar Hospital.

Five Are Injured Five other persons were injured. The accident happened when the sedan, which only recently learned to drive, lost control of his powerful Cadillac sedan as it roared eastward on the Pleasant Valley Road, passing two other machines. The sedan swerved off the right hand side of the road, climbing a 10-foot embankment and smashing into a tree where it burst into flame. Two persons standing in the yard were saved from death by the fact that the car struck the tree.

The injured are: Frank Pascallides, 8, son of Spero, deep laceration of the face, bruises and shock, removed to Vassar Hospital. John J. Arkills, 25, of 441 Main Street, Spero's driving instructor, scalp lacerations, bruises and shock, removed to Vassar Hospital.

Veronica Herdman, 13, of 3813 Secore Avenue, Bronx, niece of Spero, lacerations of the face and legs, bruises, shock, removed to Vassar Hospital.

Audrey Herdman, 7, bruises, treated at Vassar Hospital. Marie Herdman, 15, bruises and abrasions, treated at Vassar Hospital.

Coroner Card who tomorrow becomes medical examiner, assumed charge of the case in his capacity as coroner and will conduct a formal inquiry later this week as coroner.

Illness Is Fatal To Anna D'Aprile

Miss Anna D'Aprile, 25, daughter of Ceasido and Mary DiCamillio D'Aprile, 40 North Chestnut Street, died last evening after an illness of over a month. Miss D'Aprile was a devout member of St. John's Church and of the Children of Mary. Surviving are her parents, five sisters, Edith, Edna, Gladys, Mary and Lucy, and three brothers, Cornelius, Raymond and Vincent. Funeral services will be held on Thursday in St. John's Church. Interment will be in St. Joachim's Cemetery by John A. Cassidy.

Barry Circus Is In Beacon Today

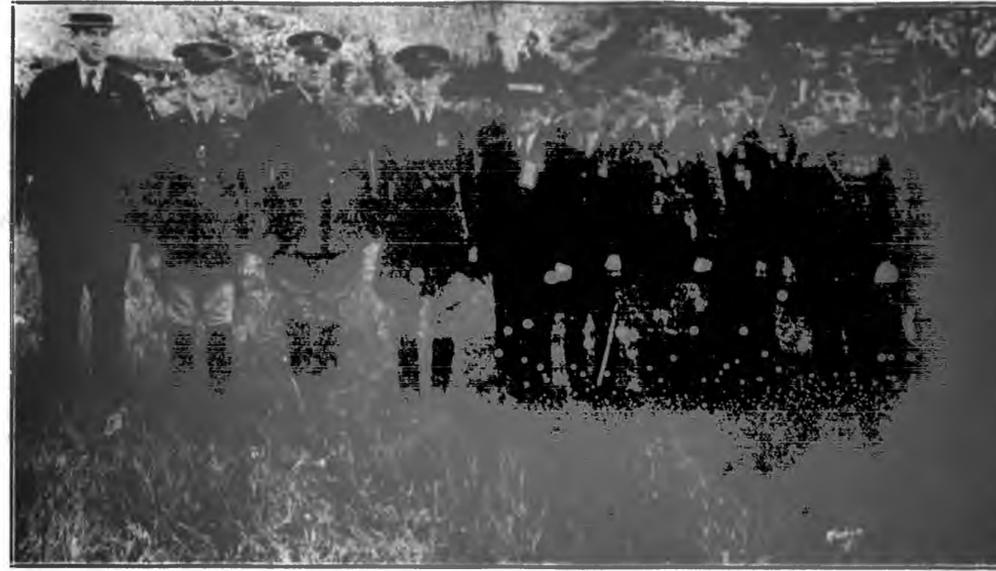
Barry Brothers three-ring circus moved into Beacon today from Peekskill for a one-day stand. Shows were scheduled for 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. The advance wagons arrived at the Wilkes Street baseball field at about 9:30 a. m., and workers immediately started work on the "big top."

Donaldson to Be Sentenced Today

(Special to The News) Poughkeepsie—Sentencing of George Donaldson, 38, of Glenham, as a fourth offender under the Baumes laws, which was to have taken place this morning in County Court, was postponed until this afternoon.

REBEKAHS TO MEET A regular meeting of Myrtle Wrenthall Rebekah Lodge, will be held tomorrow at 7:15 in Riverview Lodge rooms.

Officers and Enlisted Men Who Participated in Purple Heart Ceremonial



Congressman Fish, General Connor and staff presented Purple Heart decorations left to right, Colonel Fish, General Connor, Colonel Fran, Colonel Cassidy, Major McKay, Captain Monihan, Captain Brundage, Lieutenant Close, Captain William H. Young, Captain Belmont Beverley, Lieutenant Morris O'Brien, and aide to General Connor, who decorated enlisted men. (Right), Dual line of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who were decorated.

Dedicate New Office For Mails

Arch Coleman, Head of Postal Department, Speaks at Opening—Congressman Fish Outlines Views on National Policies

Newburgh's beautiful new Colonial style Post Office in Liberty Street was dedicated with a splendid ceremony on Saturday evening.

The exercises included an address by First Assistant Postmaster-General Arch Coleman and concluding with the hoisting of Old Glory to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" played by the 156th Field Artillery Band.

Link Two Events The 28th of May and the dedication are destined to be recorded in the city's history chronology, linked as the event was with a never to be forgotten observance, that of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, Father of his Country.

Ceremony On Steps In the midst of the glamour of the Bicentennial Celebration, the dedicatory ceremony was staged on the front steps of the south entrance to the new structure and was witnessed by thousands of citizens and visitors. Seldom had an event of its kind taken place under such favorable auspices and picturesque circumstances. As far as possible to view Liberty Street in both directions was filled with animated groups, local and nearby organizations forming for the Bicentennial parade that was to move after the dedication was completed. Houses along the street were gay with the national colors, and sidewalks and open spaces were filled with people anxious to witness the epochal events of the evening.

Scene Is Colorful Colorful, indeed, was the scene in front of the new federal building with its members in spick and span uniforms with accoutrements and colors and other parade units and musical organizations in varicolored uniforms stretching away

(Please Turn to Page 6) V. F. W. TO MEET There will be a regular meeting of Wilson Post, V. F. W., at 8 o'clock tonight.

2,255 Drivers' Licenses Are Issued Here During One Week

A total of 2,255 operators' and chauffeurs' license renewals were issued by the Beacon branch of the Dutchess County Motor Vehicle Bureau during the first week of its operation, according to figures obtained this morning. With licenses scheduled to expire at midnight tonight, a last minute rush on the bureau is expected to bring the total over the 3,000 mark before the bureau closes at 4 p. m. today. The bureau will be open throughout the remainder of the week, during the usual hours of 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Of the total number of licenses issued last week, 1,677 were for operators and 578 for chauffeurs. Although the bureau has done a steady business since it opened a week ago yesterday, there has been little delay at any time because of a lineup at the window. The number of permits issued each day last week was as follows: Monday, 370; Tuesday, 350; Wednesday, 342; Thursday, 354; Friday, 291; and Saturday, 448.

Kiwanis Club to Hear About Sugar The speaker at tomorrow's luncheon of the Beacon Kiwanis Club will be Oswald Burlingame, former Beaconite, who has been with the Federal Sugar Co. in Yorkkers for years. Mr. Burlingame will also speak in the local schools.

Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis Dies Visiting Ill Spouse Philadelphia—(UP)—Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, wife of the publisher, died early today in Jefferson Hospital. Death came suddenly of a heart attack at the bedside of her husband, who has been receiving treatment several days.

Schmeling Chats With Roosevelt Kingston—(UP)—Governor Roosevelt met Max Schmeling heavy-weight boxing champion, here Monday, and when Max apologized for his English, the Governor talked to him in German. "I'm sorry," Max apologized, "that I can't talk very good English." "Well," Roosevelt replied, "say es mir auf Deutsch." "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" the surprised champion queried. And the conversation continued. Roosevelt and his party watched the German batter three sparring partners for 20 minutes.

Trinity Ladies Will Conduct Food Sale The Ladies' Auxiliary of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a food sale at A. C. Smith's Store, 99 Main Street, Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m. All kinds of home-made foods will be offered for sale.

Saturday Parade To Rank With Best In City's History

Newburgh's Demonstration Proves Colorful and Diversified—Marchers Cheered by 60,000 Passing Along Three Mile Line of March Following Dedication of New Postoffice

Newburgh City celebrated the Washington Bicentennial on Saturday evening with a parade which while it did not compare in size with some in the past, notably the Liberty Loan and some of the firemen's parades, was so colorful, so diversified and so representative that it deserves rank among the greatest affairs ever staged in the city. It attracted crowds which packed the street and it is estimated that 60,000 persons saw the demonstration as the parade marched over the three mile line of march. About 2,000 participated.

Moved Promptly on Time Moving promptly at 7:30 on the triple bell signal the parade started at Broadway and Liberty Street, marched up Broadway to West Street, counter-marched to Liberty and moved south to Washington's Headquarters, where the military units reviewed the rest of the parade before it marched through the grounds and disbanded as it left the Washington Street gate. The evening was cool, with no strong sun to bother the marchers and, as many said, it was the first time in a long while that they had had the chance for a good walk. For that reason they enjoyed it. The parade took 35 minutes to pass a given point. The bands were alive with military spirit, the gait was spirited and there were no halts of any length.

Marches Were Thronged Broadway from Liberty Street to West Street was lined with cars, not a parking space being available on either side. The side streets were also lined with autos whose occupants sought vantage points between the cars parked on the line of march or on the slight elevations available. From the time the police escort, led by Lieutenant John Powell, passed until the last of the fraternal organizations had filed by, hard pressed by the auto traffic forming immediately behind them, the parade was an interesting one. There were but two floats and only one mounted man in the entire line. The only horses, discounting the single mount mentioned above, were the dapple greys of John J. Chambers of Montgomery, who drew the 50-year-old carriage from the McGowan estate at Coldenham, in which rode George and Martha Washington. The carriage was driven by a Negro servant with a footman riding alongside him. There were five divisions in the parade. In the order in which they appeared they were the military, war veterans, firemen, fraternal, (Please Turn to Page 3)

Coach of Putnam School Married

Cold Spring—Lytle E. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Young of Albany, and Miss Mary Howard of Albany, were united on Friday evening in the First Methodist Church of Cold Spring. Rev. H. H. Black pastor, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith were the attendants. Mr. Young is director of athletics in Haldane High School. FIFTEEN TO MEET A special meeting of the Dutchess Drum Corps will be held in their rooms at 8 tomorrow evening.

Campground Must Become U.S. Shrine, View of Speakers

Order of Purple Heart Revived on Scene Where First Constituted—6,000 Hear Section Lauded as Cradle of Republic—Patriotic Scene Unfolded to Throng Grouped at Monument

With state and nation newly reawakened to the historic importance of Newburgh and New Windsor, the Washington Bicentennial celebration of Saturday, overwhelmingly successful, proved itself the beginning, rather than the climax, of a great event.

On the very scene where was created the illustrious Order of Cincinnati, 150 years ago, was reborn the Order of the Purple Heart, the beautiful award reserved in Washington's day for but three citizens but revitalized by President Hoover for World War veterans wounded in action or cited for meritorious conduct.

A task awaits these heroes of the Purple Heart. Washington's Words Echoed Speakers of national, reserve statesmen of prominence, orators of fame, addressed the populace at lovely Temple Hill the past Saturday, their voices carried to the assembled thousands by loudspeakers on the spot where Washington's voice sounded the words which ended the War of the Revolution. Passions of praise for the Newburgh New Windsor territory blended with their unstinted acknowledgments of the man, Washington, who assumed the tempting offer of a crown in Newburgh and who disbanded his victorious troops at Temple Hill. A task awaits these men decorated with the most cherished award of the immortal Washington. Even with the birth of their glorious Order comes their labor of love, their effort of duty in An Objective for Service.

For them must be reserved the leadership, the helm, the control of a campaign, national in scope to make Temple Hill, too long neglected, the national shrine its place in history claims. Men of military title shared Saturday the glory of the Purple Heart, mingling with men who carried rifles in a battle. These men of rank will share the new work of further preserving the shrine of Temple Hill with the men whom they led into battle. The task is a noble one. It cannot, it must not, fail of success. Must Be Made Shrine

A spokesman for the national commission, the acting head of this Empire State, men learned in the Revolutionary history of these United States, men of legislative corps—all these and others agreed—and spoke loudly their agreement Saturday—that Temple Hill, for so many years hidden on a rocky hillside off the beaten path of rapid travel of today, should be no longer permitted to keep its lonely vigil in a remote farm field. Flagpoles must be hallowed, the meadow the visiting place for countless hundreds of thousands, they unite, cited (Please Turn to Page 2)

Need for Sacrifice Stressed Capt. Donaldson Emphasizes Need for Highest Kind of Patriotism Now—Memorial Day Parade Is One of Biggest in Late Years

The urgent need for a display of "the highest kind of patriotism in the present critical times," was emphasized yesterday by Captain William H. Donaldson, secretary of the West Point Association of Graduates, in the principal address at the annual Memorial Day exercises in Beacon. "There is a stream of liberalism and radicalism so broad, so swift and so deep running through the nation today that its effects are felt in every home," declared Captain Donaldson. "Where it will carry us is beyond knowing. Now if ever, is there a demand for the highest kind of patriotism, to carry this country through the critical times ahead."

Backs National Defense A caution against pacifistic leaders who would "destroy our self-defense from dangers within as well as from aggression without," was also issued by Captain Donaldson. "We must face reality and not idle dreams," the speaker declared. "In these days of internal turmoil and international jealousy we must beware of the man who would have us put our national defenses down."

Captain Donaldson declared that "we are strong in destructive criticism today, but woefully weak in constructive criticism." He pointed out that "true patriotism does not let us stand aside and drop our hands from the guiding wheel." (Please Turn to Page 3)

Margaret Bennett Weds on Sunday

A pretty wedding took place at St. Joachim's Church Sunday evening at 8:30 p. m., when Miss Margaret Bennett, daughter of George Bennett, 100 Main Street, became the bride of Alvah Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jackson of William Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Sweney.

Firemen to Get 20 Per Cent of Circus Receipts

Through the generosity and cooperation of Burns O'Sullivan, general manager of Barry Brothers' Circus, a 20 per cent of the gross receipts of tonight's performance of the circus at Wilkes Street will be turned over to the Beacon Fire Department convention fund. "We do not hesitate to urge the public to attend the circus tonight," officials of the convention committee said today. "The show has a fine reputation and its personnel is of the highest calibre. The menagerie, side shows and main show of Barry Brothers' Circus are among the finest in the country."

Local Police Pose For New Pictures

A photograph of the Beacon police force, garbed in the new summer uniforms, was taken Saturday for the first time, was taken that afternoon in front of the High School.

Two Killed When Car Rams 2 Parked Autos Niagara Falls—Two persons were killed when an automobile crashed into two parked cars. Gordon Wyse, and Charles Farrow were the victims.

Odd Fellows to Hold Memorial This Wednesday

Beacon Lodge of Odd Fellows and Myrtle Wrenthall Lodge of Rebekahs will hold memorial services at 8 p. m. this Wednesday in the lodge rooms. The Rev. Howard McGrath of Trinity M. E. Church will be the speaker. Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are urged to attend.

Hundreds Attend Memorial Rites Hundreds of Beaconites attended a Memorial Day Mass held in St. Joachim's Cemetery yesterday morning. Rev. Thomas B. Dougherty, pastor of St. Joachim's Church was celebrant assisted by Rev. Michael McGuire as deacon and Rev. Father Francis of the Marianist Preparatory School as sub-deacon. Singing of the boys' and girls' choir of St. Joachim's Church was a feature of the service. The choir is an exceptionally good one.

Beacon Engine Vamps Will Drill Tonight

A parade drill will be held for members of Beacon Engine Company at 7 tonight. All members who expect to parade are requested to attend.

Gorgeous Scene Unfolded As Newburgh and New Windsor Stage



See Campground As U. S. Shrine

(Continued from Page 1)

mens from every corner of this land made possible by Washington.

Brushed aside in the luckless fate of laudable efforts in State Legislature and National Congress to enshrine Temple Hill. A year ago and Temple Hill, sad to say, meant but little to men whose every waking minute was engulfed in effort to make more rapid the progress of this speeding age, no moment left to think of yesterday. Today and the picture is changed. None remain in our legislative bodies who know not the meaning of Temple Hill and its splendid historic background.

Renewed efforts by Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr., by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, by Assemblyman William J. Lamont, by all the others to whom this shrine means all, aided unceasingly by these men of the Purple Heart, aided by these men of the national and state Bicentennial Commissions, aided by men of prominence this nation over—such united effort bathed in the spirit of Washington will become so compelling that its success is solely a matter of time. A glorious event with a glorious purpose on a glorious day.

Day Nearly Ideal

Temple Hill Day was ushered in refreshed from the rainstorms of the night, rain greatly needed over the countryside. Came the morning and with it the sun and a breath of breeze. Weather conditions,—of all the ingredients where-with the many men and women who arranged the event the sole one out of their control—were perfect. Winked brows smoothed as the sun loomed strong and the winds played in the treetops. Truly it was a day of days.

Newburgh was in a gala attire. Newburgh scene of many a historic celebration, knew how to display herself. And with the hours before noon, came the populace for Temple Hill Day was to be the third, the last, and the greatest of the great Empire State's trio of celebrations in honor of the first citizen of all time.

True, there was no martial music from bands, no crisp commands from chieftains to their military units. The mobilization was that of the motor age. Four miles away is Temple Hill, and the approach was by motor calvarade.

Start from Hotel

At the Paltine Hotel gathered the dignitaries, the executives, the groups of citizens upon whom rested the success of the day. The start was to have been at 12:50. The start was made at 1:05, three minutes after Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman arrived by automobile.

Folling of the city streets through which the motors were routed was excellent. At intersecting corners and points with traffic light control policeman were stationed, they motioning the party through red lights and green alike. At Dubois Street on Broadway the participating organizations followed the rear of the official party, and soon all were moving south on Lake Street into the hamlet of Vails Gate via the Windsor Highway. Came a right turn and the party entered the hallowed area, driving with ease and at speed that to Washington, who, too, had used the Temple Hill Highway, would have been incredible.

Flag Bedecked Speakers' Stand



In the first two panels appear the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, who appeared in their Colonial costumes. In the third panel are prominent guests. In the fourth panel are shown Colonel Egan and other military personages. In the fifth panel are noted the speakers and members of the national, state and local commissions. Other guests appear in the last panel.

State Police guarded the highway. When Temple Hill Day was proposed last fall the roadway was scarcely a path. Two cars could not pass abreast. Thanks to the co-operative spirit of Orange County's Board of Supervisors and the Town Board of New Windsor, the roadway, within a short month, was transformed into a hard-surfaced, widened highway. Henceforth, pilgrims to Temple Hill may proceed on a fine road.

At Temple Hill

Temple Hill monument is on the Thomas McLaughlin farm. Adjoining are the lands of the Richard Smiths. Both owners had turned over their acreage to the local commission, which handled the details for the state and national bodies, and, under excellent supervision of State Trooper Lieutenant James Gaffney, cars were speedily and handily parked in fields adjoining the scene of the day's celebration.

The public at large entered the shrine lands over the Epiphany College and Little Britain Roads, entering the westerly mouth of the Temple Hill Highway. Before 2:30 upwards of 6,000 persons were on the scene. The assemblage was not as large as had been anticipated. Many there were who had expressed desire to attend but who stayed away, fearful lest traffic become so jammed as to make a long wait after the festivities ended necessary before they could leave. Their fear was entirely unfounded in truth, every car leaving the place within a few minutes after the ceremonies. Not the slightest semblance of an accident or unpleasantly cropped up to mar the perfect work of Lieutenant Gaffney and his score of trained men.

Attractive Grand Stand

As the motor cars arrived, their passengers went to the scene, where a grandstand, brilliant in the national colors, had been erected. To the north was the gathering place for the military units and the societies who participated. Their colors presented a gratifying picture as the hollow square was rapidly completed directly in front of the grandstand. West Point cadets, 100 strong in a composite company under Captain Henry A. Barber, arrayed in their full dress uniforms, stood at attention. To either side were the other military and naval units. Directly in front were the Red Men, Polish group, Scouts, and many other units.

Farther to the north on the hillside were the thousands of spectators not identified with the



Elizabeth Martin Auxiliary, P. O. S. of A.

Contingent of patriotic organization with their colors posed with Temple Hill Monument in the background.

official assemblage. They looked down over the hollow square and into the stand where gathered the dignitaries, the speakers, the D. A. R. and S. A. R. in Colonial costumes, the several commissions, the staff of the 156th Field Artillery, and numerous others.

In the near distance at the hill-top was the monument. The breezes played incessantly with the American flag on the pole to one side, and other flags flaunted nearby.

It was a picture well worth the hundreds of mile of travel that some of those in attendance negotiated to be present.

Promptly at 2:30, E. Maltby

Shipp, head of the local commission, announced through the loudspeakers which carried far over the hilltop the voices of the orators that the invocation would be by Very Reverend Monsignor Henry O'Carroll of St. Patrick's Church, Newburgh.

Military stood at attention and the populace bowed its head as Monsignor O'Carroll bespoke the holiness of the spot which had known the favorite child of the greatest of all nations. "A sacred shrine of patriotism to which we come to pay tribute to the memory of a mighty man, who, through the valor of his soul won national independence and who, rising to lofty heights of human grandeur, refused the tempting offer of the crown," spoke Monsignor O'Carroll. "He lived in trying days," reminded the clergyman. "He was full of faith and courage. We, too, are passing through a crisis in the history of our country and we sadly need Washington's faith and courage." And then his prayer continued: "Oh God, give us of the faith and courage of Washington. Grant that his memory may ever remain fresh and green in American hearts and inspire us to be loyal to bear noble ideas to trust, unshaken and unswayed, that which he has bequeathed to us."

There was a refreshing breeze but little sun when Monsignor O'Carroll began his prayer. A gust at the moment his words sounded clearly through the amplifiers, the sun burst forth in full ray, lighting the area to its fullest extent. Thereafter the sun showed peculiarly waiting for almost the very end of the celebration to reduce its strength.

President Sends Regrets

Chairman Shipp read President Hoover's telegram of regret. He took occasion at this point to point out that the celebration under way is also a tribute to Orange County to Albany and to Washington for the successful merging of authority with the stipendously paid event of the day. He paid tribute to his assistants and thanked the hundreds of Newburgh and

New Windsor residents who served on committees, men and women who, he said, could not have been replaced. "I bespeak limitless praise for those who made this event a success," he concluded. "I name to you Mr. Keefe, Captain Brundage, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Montfort and all the others who did their utmost and succeeded."

Here Chairman Shipp introduced State Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston, vice chairman of the state commission, who presided. Senator Wicks said:

"The New York State George Washington Bicentennial Commission considers the episodes in the life of Washington which took place at Newburgh and Temple Hill of supra importance in the development of our republic. In each of these episodes the statecraft of Washington is exemplified. "It is to be woven anew in the hearts of the American people a realization of the dignity of the liberties they now enjoy that they may have a renewed desire to guard those liberties forever, that these celebrations in honor of George Washington, the Father of Our Country, are being conducted."

"To the local committee which has undertaken the task of arranging this celebration, and to all who participate there in, must come a better sense of appreciation and understanding of WHY and HOW this county came to be created."

Lieutenant Governor Lehman, presiding officer of the Senate. He said Governor Lehman carried out his duties there with the utmost fairness and courtesy, and was held in high personal regard by all in the Senate, both Democrats and Republicans, alike.

Senator Desmond called attention to the fact that Lieutenant Governor Lehman, while an able business man, was the kind of a man who realized that work for public service was far more important than any private business could be.

In further introducing Lieutenant Governor Lehman, Senator Desmond recited other philanthropic activities in which the Senate President had previously been engaged.

In closing, Senator Desmond made a strong plea that the impetus which the Temple Hill had acquired with the state and nation pointing to its historic importance during the bicentennial year, and as a result of which these exercises were being held, should never be allowed to let up until the final establishment of a national park at Temple Hill with due recognition to the fact that Temple Hill is one of the most sacred spots in American history. Whether the national park should be exclusively under national control, or under the joint auspices of the national government and the State of New York, was a detail that could be decided upon later. Here Senator Desmond called upon Lieutenant Governor Lehman.

State Chairman Speaks

Thy plaudits of the throng burst forth as Senator Desmond completed a splendid address. Senator Wicks introduced the Hon. Charles J. Tobin of Albany, chairman of the state commission, who later introduced Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr.

"I am indeed glad to be here and if possible to help and assist," spoke Chairman Tobin. "I admire the fine way in which the citizens of Orange County have put over this wonderful day."

"You should not stop. You must take this day and move on. In order that Temple Hill may be taken over as a shrine to which end we must have the co-operation of the citizenry, of the state and of the federal government."

"It is my extreme pleasure to be permitted to introduce to you your own Congressman, a man known to everyone in this section of the great State of New York."

Colonel Fish, friend of everyone within sound of his well rounded voice, spoke fervently of the ambition to enshrine Temple Hill. He took occasion to flay anarchy, communism, socialism and the

other passing fancies of would-be leaders, holding up Washington's government as the greatest ever conceived. Colonel Fish's brilliant address is published at length elsewhere.

Represents Nation

The populace was gratified to learn from Chairman Wicks that Congressman Sol Bloom, head of the national commission, had sent a personal representative to Newburgh and Temple Hill, the Hon. John M. Gibbs of Washington, director of the division of state and city organization.

Mr. Gibbs, speaking in simple language, wondered why the beautiful scene so impressed him. "I look before me at these groups in appropriate garb, these ladies to my right in Colonial costume, these military units comprising the men who will forever guard our destiny, these arms of defense, this Polish group with its rider astride his horse, these Indians, these men whose motto is 'Eo Hoc Signo Vinces,' and I find the answer," he spoke. "We have that great God in common who sees that the great destinies of the nations shall be guarded."

"I am reminded of that beautiful sentiment expressed in the song by George M. Cohan: 'His spirit is here, his spirit is here, he is standing and commanding above' in word and in deed, we will follow the lead of the father of the land we love."

"Do you hear me up there at the monument?" asked Mr. Gibbs. "If you do, wave your hands."

Immediately the hands of the throng went into the air.

Subscribe to Sentiments

"Do you subscribe to these sentiments?" he asked. "If you do, say after me 'We Will.'"

But the response was not gratifying to Mr. Gibbs.

"You misunderstand me," he spoke into the microphone. "I want you to yell. I will repeat the verse and then I want you to yell."

"We will," came from the speaker.

"We will," came from the hundreds in the grandstand.

"We will," followed the thousands in the hollowed square.

"We will," yelled the crowds atop the hill near the monument.

"We will," echoed the hillside.

At the banquet in Newburgh on Friday evening, Mr. Gibbs said, speakers for three long hours had painted a glowing picture of the Washington of New York and the Washington of Massachusetts. "Not one word did I hear of the Washington of Virginia, my state, which had just a little part in the development of the man. It all goes to show that no one section can claim the man. He was an American,

Temple Hill Panorama

The panorama of Temple Hill, shown across the top of this and the adjoining page, portrays the colorful scene which unfolded to the spectators when the military organizations marched into the field and assumed their positions in front of the speakers' stand on Saturday. At left is shown the 156th Field Artillery, the Coast Guard contingent, the West Point cadet company with their colors fronting the stand with their hand to the right, the detachment from the Destroyer "Goff" with the New York Military Academy cadet corps on the extreme right.

other passing fancies of would-be leaders, holding up Washington's government as the greatest ever conceived. Colonel Fish's brilliant address is published at length elsewhere.

Represents Nation

The populace was gratified to learn from Chairman Wicks that Congressman Sol Bloom, head of the national commission, had sent a personal representative to Newburgh and Temple Hill, the Hon. John M. Gibbs of Washington, director of the division of state and city organization.

Mr. Gibbs, speaking in simple language, wondered why the beautiful scene so impressed him. "I look before me at these groups in appropriate garb, these ladies to my right in Colonial costume, these military units comprising the men who will forever guard our destiny, these arms of defense, this Polish group with its rider astride his horse, these Indians, these men whose motto is 'Eo Hoc Signo Vinces,' and I find the answer," he spoke. "We have that great God in common who sees that the great destinies of the nations shall be guarded."

"I am reminded of that beautiful sentiment expressed in the song by George M. Cohan: 'His spirit is here, his spirit is here, he is standing and commanding above' in word and in deed, we will follow the lead of the father of the land we love."

"Do you hear me up there at the monument?" asked Mr. Gibbs. "If you do, wave your hands."

Immediately the hands of the throng went into the air.

Subscribe to Sentiments

"Do you subscribe to these sentiments?" he asked. "If you do, say after me 'We Will.'"

But the response was not gratifying to Mr. Gibbs.

"You misunderstand me," he spoke into the microphone. "I want you to yell. I will repeat the verse and then I want you to yell."

"We will," came from the speaker.

"We will," came from the hundreds in the grandstand.

"We will," followed the thousands in the hollowed square.

"We will," yelled the crowds atop the hill near the monument.

"We will," echoed the hillside.

At the banquet in Newburgh on Friday evening, Mr. Gibbs said, speakers for three long hours had painted a glowing picture of the Washington of New York and the Washington of Massachusetts. "Not one word did I hear of the Washington of Virginia, my state, which had just a little part in the development of the man. It all goes to show that no one section can claim the man. He was an American,

other passing fancies of would-be leaders, holding up Washington's government as the greatest ever conceived. Colonel Fish's brilliant address is published at length elsewhere.

Represents Nation

The populace was gratified to learn from Chairman Wicks that Congressman Sol Bloom, head of the national commission, had sent a personal representative to Newburgh and Temple Hill, the Hon. John M. Gibbs of Washington, director of the division of state and city organization.

Mr. Gibbs, speaking in simple language, wondered why the beautiful scene so impressed him. "I look before me at these groups in appropriate garb, these ladies to my right in Colonial costume, these military units comprising the men who will forever guard our destiny, these arms of defense, this Polish group with its rider astride his horse, these Indians, these men whose motto is 'Eo Hoc Signo Vinces,' and I find the answer," he spoke. "We have that great God in common who sees that the great destinies of the nations shall be guarded."

"I am reminded of that beautiful sentiment expressed in the song by George M. Cohan: 'His spirit is here, his spirit is here, he is standing and commanding above' in word and in deed, we will follow the lead of the father of the land we love."

"Do you hear me up there at the monument?" asked Mr. Gibbs. "If you do, wave your hands."

Immediately the hands of the throng went into the air.

Subscribe to Sentiments

"Do you subscribe to these sentiments?" he asked. "If you do, say after me 'We Will.'"

But the response was not gratifying to Mr. Gibbs.

"You misunderstand me," he spoke into the microphone. "I want you to yell. I will repeat the verse and then I want you to yell."

"We will," came from the speaker.

"We will," came from the hundreds in the grandstand.

"We will," followed the thousands in the hollowed square.

"We will," yelled the crowds atop the hill near the monument.

"We will," echoed the hillside.

At the banquet in Newburgh on Friday evening, Mr. Gibbs said, speakers for three long hours had painted a glowing picture of the Washington of New York and the Washington of Massachusetts. "Not one word did I hear of the Washington of Virginia, my state, which had just a little part in the development of the man. It all goes to show that no one section can claim the man. He was an American,

(Continued on Next Page)

Ladies Auxiliary, Patriarchs Militant



Superior Rebekah Degree



pot roast has new zest when spread before cooking with GULDEN'S Mustard

Temple Should Rise Again. Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox Says; Present Needs Its Nobility

President of State Historical Society, Head of History Department in Columbia, Says Building Should Be Restored—Speaks at Hill

The fine nobility enshrined in the Temple of Virtue is needed today, Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of the New York State Historical Society and head of the History Department of Columbia University, said at Temple Hill on Saturday, when he closed a magnificent address for the restoration of the old building. Dr. Fox said:

Praises Form of Tribute

"We are in the midst of a great celebration, happily not housed and centered in a part of the past, but with the usual irrelevance of noisy entertainment and miscellaneous display, but in the heart of a grateful nation. The people have not been summoned to one place to view a celebration, but the celebration has been taken to the people that themselves may all be partners in it. There is no exposition in the showman's sense, but with a finer more appropriate and permanent effect an exposition of the worth and beauty of a noble character. From a hundred thousand and pupils, from a hundred thousand and returns there rings the praise of Washington, one of the five or six entirely heroic men in history, certainly the unmatched hero of the American tradition.

"Patriotism, like other forms and phases of nobility, cannot be taught by precept only. Didactic moralists are dismissed as tedious, but let a great life come out of the mysterious spaces and take its place within our firmament, glowing with eternal radiance, then the paths of men are lighted with new meaning, new levels of attainment are revealed as practical which had been thought the vain, romantic dreams of the philosophers. The memory of Washington has enlightened four succeeding generations, but this year it has been brought to nearer view. If thirty million children, to say nothing of their elders, have looked upon that life with understanding, it may be worth more to the American people than all the fat profits of opulent prosperity. It is a constant peril in a democracy that the historic proposition that all men are created equal may seem to mean that one man is as good as another, that there are not wide differences in dignity between great men and small, even that the way of life is about as good as another. The study of the life of Washington may furnish a standard, a measuring rod, to a people and a time perhaps in special need of rigorous standards.

Decries Blind Following

"It is absurd to follow a policy today by those which Washington today proper in circumstances sharply different from our own. Those policies may be right for us, or may not be, but that great progressive would abhor the ordering of government in abject deference to old precedents. The duties of the man and citizen, upon the other hand, have not much changed in these two centuries, or in these two millennia. Honor, decency, personal sacrifice for general good, are as necessary now as then. Confronted with our private problems we may profitably ask, 'What would Washington do?' Fortunately there is small need of conjecture in most cases, for with patient industry he set forth a record of his action and opinion, now preserved in collection of personal manuscript not equalled in extent in any library and presently to be issued as one item of this celebration. Twenty-five substantial volumes. We may as often ask, too, 'What would Washington refuse to do?' For we shall speak today of great renunciations that have halved this historic spot.

"The scene that we have looked upon today is familiar through the world; wooded height and prevailing water, two massive promontories that gate a river highway of unrivaled majesty. The pens of Irving, Cooper, Drake and Willis have invested it with added charm but no fanciful invention was required to impart to it significance in the history of man. Those who have looked upon a struggle for human rights and liberties, when reverberating through two hemispheres, shook down the thrones of privilege and brought equal opportunity to birth wherever it might rise.

A Great Tradition

"Across the river at old Fishkill, and here upon this western shore, a hundred fifty years ago, were depots of pupae upon which were dependent the defense of this all-important valley, where a full British conquest would have meant the conquest of the Revolution. These were the northern borders of the neutral ground between the upper party of the patriots and the lower of British regulars and Tories centered in New York. The rocky crevices and hills are yet hushed with the memory of murder, brightened to the minds eye with the flame of midnight arson, and still ringing with the recollection of long, patient suffering. A few miles below us is that ancient fortress where Arnold sought to sign away the prospects of a nation that Lafayette who played from honor into treason. Viewed in distant retrospect, those days of fear and hate were neighborly betrayed treacherous, they were far from charming to those who lived in them. But there are happy memories in this great tradition, the glowing faith in liberty and dauntless individualism.

first governor of the Empire State called its citizens to have its destinies. He is not uneasy about me, he wrote to Mrs. Clinton. 'It would be too much honor to die in so good a cause.' Here was planned the brave exploit of Stony Point, carried through by Mad Anthony Wayne, 'mad' only with impetuous devotion to his service. Here, too, were registered those critical decisions which capped the fame of Washington.

"Looking from this storied height across the little Silver Stream to the green wood of Snake Hill, we can picture once again the campfires on eight thousand men, before long rows of log huts. Here, as much as any place, was the military capital of the struggling young Republic. Here the Commander spent two long years, more time than he had given to any other field. Here, crossing from his quarters on the eastern shore, came Steuben, strengthening with old military science the desperate pluck of freedom; here came the generous Lafayette, the young scholar-soldier Chastellux and other gallant nobles lately from Versailles, to arrange those companies with our indispensable French allies, conferences whose plans were to secure at last the life of a new nation. A little way beyond the ridge still stands the dignified stonemason that was, in one year or another, the military home of Nathaniel Greene, Horatio Gates, and best remembered, it may be, of Henry Knox, and his generous wife, who made it the social center of the army. There, honored, often by the Commander's presence, glasses were raised high in pledges to a new America. A hundred houses, the Haskerbrook House in Newburgh during eight years of war, but none more famous than those appurtenant to this field. At the Ellison House, now gone a century, came the break with the brilliant and ambitious Hamilton, sharp and dramatic, but happily temporary. The Haskerbrook House in Newburgh, remains today, cherished as the last headquarters of the Revolution.

"This is not the time or place to rehearse the great career of Washington, but we may well remember that the great decisions that were made in this vicinity were not the result of sudden inspiration. The Commander made them easily. It came to him not for his own sake, but for the sake of his country. As an athlete trains himself by constant exercise to perform feats beyond the prowess of ordinary men, as the artist by devoted practice makes possible his miracles of sound or color, Washington from boyhood had schooled himself to put aside his own comfort and to regulate his conduct according to its public consequence. The lad had copied out old maxims of correct behavior and learned to live them in action. As a youth of twenty-two he had spoken of 'the glowing zeal I owe my country.' As the war clouds of the Revolution gathered, he has written his brother 'It is my full intention to devote my life and fortune to the cause we are engaged in.' Chosen to command, indeed create, the armies, how many times through dreary, weary years he must have wished that he might shift his burden to the backs of those ambitious men who ignore, and clamored for it. But with no trace of arrogance he knew that it was his, his honor, not for his own distinction but for his country's safety. No leader in the annals of the world had more sunk himself in public duty.

Thought Republic Failure

"When Washington came to Newburgh on his third and final departure, on the first of April, 1782, the war was virtually over. Yorktown was behind him. The British might still be in force, and discipline must be maintained and preparations for peace were in most difficult. Independence had merely made a national existence possible. Its form and spirit were as yet unsettled. In theory a federal Congress of some fifty men were in control. But powerless to raise a revenue or to enforce its will upon a single citizen, it had fallen into a state of contempt. A few thoughtful men believed that a new republican experiment had failed. No honest man desired anarchy. Government must be invested with more majesty, become more visible and personified. An influential officer, wishing his country well, proposed that Washington be made a king. There was nothing absurd in it, at all the great day of the civilized world believed that monarchy was fundamentally on monarchs. The idea was cherished here and there throughout the country. Mobs spoke of a man from the House of Bourbon or even the youngest son of George the Third. The President of Congress, the long day was to inaugurate the first of the great Frederick of Prussia. Because of its connection in some minds with tyranny wrote the Nicola to Washington in the following might be foregone a day or two, but its benefits were to be taken on with much more advantage. The royal state might soon be taken on with much more advantage. The temptation might have been compelling to a lesser man. He was, as it were, taken to a high place and shown the power and the glory of dominion. Had another man been there, the temptation might have been compelling to a lesser man. He was, as it were, taken to a high place and shown the power and the glory of dominion. Had another man been there, the temptation might have been compelling to a lesser man. He was, as it were, taken to a high place and shown the power and the glory of dominion.

son was to set up a dynasty with far less wariness. For was he the ambitious politician to throw out straw to see the way the wind blew. He did not hesitate and toy and fumble with the idea. Report would soon be out, he knew, and full of danger; pausing not a moment to regard this dream of grandeur, he uttered it with an emphatic No.

"He assured us," he wrote from his chamber in the Haskerbrook House, on occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of their being such ideas existing in the army, as you express, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity, the conduct of any man who found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself or any one else a sentiment of the like nature. The one man who could be king, perhaps, had spoken, and never since has the Republic been seriously perilled by a movement for a monarchy.

Looked for Wrangles

"It was while the army was encamped upon this field that the news of final peace was published. Washington well realized the danger of a foreign enemy now removed, the states, each jealous of its own tradition and authority, might soon present the sorry spectacle of wrangling rivals, looking on the Union as a late convenience that could now be abandoned. He could not step down to private station—where, said he, 'I meditate to pass the remainder of my life, in a state of undisturbed repose'—he could not so step down without an earnest warning. In my courteous but urgent tone he addressed the thirteen governors in a long letter which called again for sinking selfish interests in the general good. He desired the faithful payment of the national debt, a peace establishment that could protect the nation and enforce its general law, and a dutiful compliance everywhere and all the time with the regulation of the federal government, which he described as sovereign. This government should be given every possible strength, else the new nation would dissolve to warring states. In the midst of bitter personal experience with a fabled and ill-furnished general government and with prophetic insight he urged that loyal spirit which, after six more years of danger and disorder, was to be secured and implemented in the Federal Constitution.

"But there were dangers near by. The army anticipated peace with mixed emotion. They could no longer go home, but to homes and business broken by neglect if not ravished by the flame of war. The feeble government had left them long unpaid, as well as ill-clothed and ill-sheltered. One regiment computed that in six years' service it had drawn the pay of one year. The officers, who had served more steadily and had sustained a heavier drain of cost, felt more grievously mistreated than did the men. The enemy had paid its officers twice as much and paid them punctually. The French allies had been well cared for, and had constantly extended hospitality that they could not return. They heard of peace among civilians who had battered on their misery; they heard of comfort and even luxury among the Congressmen—one entertainment, for example, where a hundred and sixteen bowls of punch were served and ninety-six wine glasses broken. They saw themselves resuming civil life with little or none of their hard earned pay, and many felt that they had been wronged. They murmured against a Congress tottering into imbecility, and laid plans, as armies have before and since, to seize the government and impose their will. Brave and able men were implicated: Nathaniel Greene, Alexander Hamilton, Robert and Gouverneur Morris, Timothy Pickens, and many others. Measures might be needed to bring order and common justice.

"Meanwhile at the Falls House a mile or so away a gifted pen was busy, and shortly there appeared two unsigned addresses to the officers of the army, which enforced real grievance with the power of consummate rhetoric. 'To be tame and unprovoked,' the writer said, 'when injuries press hard upon you is more a weakness, than to look up for kinder usage, without our merits. Decline your cries, on suits your distresses.' Do not debate between a people and a wise leader, awake, attend to your situation and address yourselves.' To respect the man who will advise to peace, moderation and longer forbearance.

Saw Threat of Danger

"Washington knew the awful implications of these threats. He knew that all the widespread sympathy with which they were regarded, the subtle hints that were tendered to enlist him in the deplorable, again without a moment's delay, and then addressed it to the building the Temple of Virtue, which had been recently erected on this spot as a place of public worship and discussion. The standard of this man was not more impressive than when he faced the body of his officers, when a conspiracy was plotted to deprive him of his command. He said, 'I shall not relinquish my command, my words were not empty, and it was his life that spoke to them in peace and in war.'

more than any of those before him refused to lead the army into usurpation. As he drew from his pocket a pair of spectacles with which to read his manuscript, observing that as he had grown gray in their service he found himself now growing blind, a surge of feeling swept from heart to heart, casting selfishness before it. The civil government must be supreme; the army was the servant, not the master of the nation. One thinks in contrast of the mighty Cromwell plucking into old St. Stephen's hall to compel the Parliament; before him lay the mace, the ancient symbol of the authority and continuity of the British constitution; unmovable he beckoned to a soldier, saying, 'Take away this bauble!' Here at Temple Hill there was a mightier faith. 'Had this day not come,' said Washington, 'the world had never seen the last stage of spectacle to which human nature is capable of attaining. True; but if there was perfection, it was his. As he had saved the Republic, so now he set the American precedent against dictatorship, and saved us from a course of history such as we have seen in South America or even now in parts of Continental Europe.' 'Virtue' has a quaint old-fashioned sound. But we not now need and shall we never need the fine nobility its memory enshrines? The Temple has these many years been but a memory on this secluded, half-forgotten height. Should it not rise again in replica, that unnumbered men and women and ardent youth may come here, with the swift mobility of modern motors, to pause beneath its shelter to recreate a high resolve of civic patriotism? We come today, see these brilliant banners, thrill for a moment to the strain of martial music, and hear this well-entitled word. But we need a soldier's monument than a pleasant day of celebration, we need the Temple once again. Antiquarians have discovered its form and its dimensions, patriotism, I know, supply it with material, patriotism like that which built it long ago. Then let it be cherished through the ages as a shrine, keeping fresh the memory of that hero who, sworn to duty, here put his country's cause before his own.

Big Mail Day From Use of Local Cachet

5,375 Envelopes and Cards with Postoffice Dedication Design Handled Saturday Through Chamber, Aided by Post Employes

Postoffice Dedication Day, Saturday, drew 5,375 envelopes and post-cards for the Chamber of Commerce cachet, the general public as well as collectors of cacheted "covers" sending the specially marked remembrances to every State in the United States and to many foreign lands.

Newburgh went "stampic" in a big way, 2,000 or so cacheted covers being a good sized batch for an ordinary cachet-even.

The beautiful cachet, reproduced in purple, was applied to all letters and cards by Secretary Greig C. Baker of the Chamber of Commerce and his capable assistants. The design was the fine effort of President E. Malby Shipp. Co-operation by employes of the Newburgh Postoffice made possible perfect handling of all covers.

To Far Distant Lands

Check was made of the letters mailed with the May 28, 6 30 P. M. cancellation. There were four special deliveries, 378 articles, 1823 addressed to local persons, and 3,170 out of the vicinity. Practically all of the 5,000 and more will find their way into "covers" collections not only in the United States but also, among other countries, in Australia, China, Sweden, Egypt, France, Mexico, England, Germany, Norway, Hawaiian Islands, Canada, Java, Japan, and the Philippine Islands.

The Postoffice holds a letter addressed to "Grant D. Sherman, 30 Crystal Avenue, Newburgh." The letter was handed in locally, and if the person who mailed it will advise the Postoffice of the correct city, the letter will be redirected.

Fireworks Form Climax for Fete of Bicentennial

A display of aerial fireworks set off from the foot of Snake Hill on Saturday after nightfall climaxed the official celebration of the Bicentennial in Newburgh. Many persons sought vantage points to witness the multi-colored rockets which lighted the darkened sky, and traffic conditions were helped somewhat by autoists pulling in to the curbs to enjoy the pyrotechnic display. The most attractive pieces were those which combined numbers of red, white and blue stars with flashes of golden light.

They were from a distance, they were remembered that sound travels something over 1,100 feet a second tried to time the distance the rockets were from them.

Brief and Pointed

Store Stock Seized Upon a heavy business load upon a street corner contained in the store of Garden Street, owned by Edward and Guscia Dayan. Enter Sheriff Truesdell will sell them in public auction on June 3, 1932. The seizure was made to satisfy a judgment. The goods

City Honors Heroes of '61, Nation's Dead

Annual Tribute to Civil War Veterans Not Forgotten, Following Big Demonstration for Washington Bicentennial

Memorial Day following the Bicentennial exercises was observed in traditional fashion and lost none of its significance because of the other celebrations of the weekend. The state, nation, city and the environs of the city had joined in a tribute to Washington, but while it had treated to him a majestic column of glory, Newburgh did not overlook or slight those heroes of a later day, who also met a crisis and offered their all to defend that nation for which Washington had died.

The parade and memorial day services were preceded on Sunday by services in "graves and the American Reformed churches. No finer weather could have been desired than that prevailing Monday morning. The sun shone brightly, the temperature was ideal for the marching to the Cities of the Dead, and brought out many spectators. Flags at half staff everywhere, the respect that still prevails for those who had fought the good fight.

Early Start Made

Early in the day those who were to form the parade were on the streets at the respective uniform preparatory to their early start over the line of march and into through the several city cemeteries. Martial music summoned laggards to their places of assembly. As a result the streets bore an animated appearance at an early hour. At 9 o'clock to a minute, the four local commands of the 159th Field Artillery, Col. Cassidy in command, with his full staff were at the corner of Broadway and Grand Street, prepared to move over the comparatively short line of march.

So admirably had the Marshal, Frank Rider, and his aides, Asa T. Cowley and R. Harry Johnston, laid out the program that within a few minutes after the military were at their stations. Adjutant Milton A. Siegfried gave the orders for the column to move, and the exercises of the day were on.

As already has been told in The News there were four divisions in the column, each provided with music furnished by the police detail under Detective Sergeant Fred Adams headed the column that was to grow in numbers as the procession advanced. Then came the Brewster Hook and Ladder band, the military following. Col. Cassidy in command, and then the column as hitherto given in The News.

The line of march followed out was through Grand, Clinton, Liberty, South, Dubois, First, Prospect, Broadway, Johnston, Washington, and Liberty Streets and then a review of the entire column by Col. Cassidy and his officers, the column was disbanded at Broadway.

Break at Flag Staff

At the corner of South and Grand Street there was a break in the main body by the Veterans of the Second Division, who bowed by the band proceeded to the flag staff at the junction of South and Montgomery streets, and after a counter-march and passing through Old Town cemetery, re-joined the column at the corner of South and Liberty streets. There were no ceremonies at the flag staff nor at the Old Town cemetery, except the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band, the farewell volley by the brass band, made up of four members each from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, under command of Sergeant Hyde, and taps blown on no bugle. The reason given for no exercises at either point named is that there is no central point of assembly, as in the two cemeteries, St. George's and St. Patrick's where there are county memorial monuments the comment was made that there should be one in Old Town, of all others, for there are buried a number of revolutionary soldiers and their families. The graves of the veterans in Old Town had been designated by markers and the American flag, with a floral tribute Sunday by a committee from the joint bodies of veterans.

The progress of the column as it passed through the various streets was marked by immense throngs of onlookers. The ceremonies at St. Patrick's and St. George's cemeteries were identical, as was also that at the monument placed to mark the death of Uzel Knapp, last survivor of Washington's life guard.

There was a halting of the National flag, the placing of floral tributes by representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the foot of the monuments, an explanation of the act and a tribute to the dead by officials representing the Veterans bodies. At each a new flag was placed on the staff, the act being done by a Boy Scout Auxiliary, the representatives, Mrs. Jennie Todd and Mrs. Nora Donnelly being assisted in their duties by Mrs. Johnston, President of the Auxiliary.

Guard Makes Fine Showing

The parade served to show the difference between the National Guard units of the present with those of the past. The old military companies were of the Infantry, those of the 159th are of the Field Artillery. The men did not carry the familiar rifles but the units were equipped with field pieces, highly effective weapons drawn by mules, and with a full complement

of men for each piece of artillery. The men under Col. Cassidy made a fine showing.

About 800 children from the schools marched in the parade, headed by Pfc. Burnett, principal of the high school and Prof. Harmon of the faculty. In St. George's cemetery, there was a very touching scene when one of the Gold Star mothers who had given her boy to her country was overcome and had to be carried away.

The detail of police which led the parade was composed exclusively of ex-service men under the command of Sergeant Adams. The detail included Patrolmen Wolfe, Rogers, Cooney, Mackey, Schimmel, Kelly, Tyson, Shaw, Foster, Lenahan, McQuilton, Miller, Mullarkey, Lord, Flint and Whitaker.

American Legion as Hosts

At the conclusion of the parade and its review the several organizations dispersed. The American Legion had extended an invitation to a great number of organizations with whom they had been closely allied, including the police patrol and the musicians, to join them at a luncheon on the lawn at the east of the club house, where tables had been set. Hot baked beans, potato salad, sliced cold ham, pickles and olives, rolls and biscuits, butter, coffee and cream, ice cream and home made cake were served. Buttermilk was added for those inclined to this kind of drink. It was estimated that at least 800 persons enjoyed the luncheon furnished without money and without price.

Pay Tribute to Hero

With the parade ended, headed by its own drum corps, the John T. Kenney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, continued westward to their club rooms on Broadway, the Auxiliary accompanying them. After a brief rest the line of march was again taken up and Calvary cemetery, New Windsor, was visited. In the cemetery rest from their labors Private John T. Kenney, in whose honor the Post was named, and his mother, Mrs. Martin Kenney. Floral remembrances were placed on their graves with fitting ceremony, and then the Post and the Auxiliary returned to their Post rooms on Broadway, where a substantial repast was served by the Auxiliary.

Two Heroes Remembered

The two veteran organizations of the city, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, were named as a mark of respect, honor and memory of men who had made the supreme sacrifice, giving their lives in defence of the flag. The American Legion Post bears the name of First Lieutenant Judson P. Gallows, the first Newburgh man killed in France after the United States entered the World War, and a short time after he had married Miss Jane McShane of this city. Kenney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is named in honor of John T. Kenney, a lad 20 years of age when he was killed. He was a member of the Machine Gun company of the 107th New York Volunteers. Gallows, previous to his fatal wounds, had been wounded in a battle and had received a decoration for his signal bravery.

One Arrest for Traffic Fracture

Frank J. Ball Jr., 32, of Rock Tavern was the only traffic law violator to be arrested up to Monday morning. Ball was caught at 50 miles an hour in West Broadway by Officer John Cordeale. He left \$15 and forfeited this by non-appearance.

Over Saturday and Sunday, despite the many visitors to town, the number of tickets issued for illegal parking was singularly few. The receivers of the tickets, when they have committed no previous and similar offense in Newburgh, are given a courteous warning by the lieutenant in charge in headquarters and allowed to go without penalty.

Citizens Praise Postoffice; Drawn from Many Sections, Building Pleases Newburgh

More Than 100 Business Concerns from 20 States Figured in Construction Contracts and Furnishing of Building

Limitless praise for the all-around beauty of the new Newburgh postoffice was expressed by the thousands of persons who were privileged to inspect the structure over the week-end, following its dedication Saturday evening.

Once the citizen enters the portals of the Colonial designed edifice, the most modern architectural work is evidenced. The building was constructed along the latest approved plans for postal buildings with a view toward sufficiency for many years to come and a large increase in population which will carry with it tremendous increase in volume of business.

The spacious corridor to which the general public will confine its visits once the building is opened for business is the latest word in model construction. The splendid workmanship evidences itself in every detail. The marble is perfectly jointed, the construction is exceptionally fine and the finished product, whether of wood, marble or metal, is fine. The stairways are splendid and the offices upstairs are the spacious reserve areas and boiler rooms in the basement, the rest rooms—everything inspected

Temple Hill Colorful Scene For Washington Observance; Many Groups Join in Events

Men of Revolutionary Army Honored at Scene Where 150 Years Ago They Were Disbanded after Successful Struggle

Brilliant feasts of bunting in the national colors, military officers in uniform, descendants of Revolutionary families in costume, dignities in formal attire wearing official badges and medals, all surrounded by a brilliant array of cadets, naval, military, and uniformed lodgemen and women made the Temple Hill ceremonies a colorful event.

From the speakers stand one looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West Point Band occupied a corner position. The colorful red shirts of the Valls Gate, Cornwall and Highland Falls firemen looked over sunlit green fields slightly rising to where the heavy stone monument marks the spot where once stood the Temple of Virtue. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand, two companies of West Point cadets stood at rest during the program. To their left the West

Program Ready for Saturday

Commission Issues Outline of Events for Celebration—Detailed Instructions to Guide Participants and Public

Newburgh—This outline of program for the Newburgh Bicentennial is published by the authority of the Newburgh Commission and is official. It is intended for the information and guidance of participants and the public.

Temple Hill. In New Windsor, as the birthplace of the American Republic will undoubtedly be visited by the greatest throng in its history. This fact combined with the consideration that the highways are somewhat limited have offered problems in order to guard against confusion and congestion.

Complete co-operation of the public will permit of the handling of more than 20,000 persons, without undue trouble. Arrangements have been made for the parking of 4,000 automobiles in the fields.

Motor Parade First Feature
The first feature of the day's ceremony will be the motor parade of the participants in the Temple Hill exercises, to the historic ground. This will be in two sections, one moving from Newburgh, the other from Valis Gate.

The representatives of the State and National Commissions will gather at the Palatine Hotel, and official cars bearing this party, including the speakers of the day, will leave the Palatine at 12:30.

The motorcars containing the members of the patriotic, fraternal and civil societies which are to go to Temple Hill, will assemble beginning at 12:30, at the appointed places, the head of the column being at Broadway and Chambers Street. Each of the participating organizations will provide its own cars, decorations, etc., and of course its distinctive uniform, where a uniform is to be used.

Uniforms Optional
Some of the organizations will be completely uniformed, some will be exclusively in civilian attire. This feature is optional with the individual organizations.
The motor parade will be prepared to move when the cars bearing the official party from the Palatine reach the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, approximately at 1 o'clock.

The procession will go West through Broadway to Lake Street and proceed south on Lake Street and over the Windsor Highway to the Temple Hill Road. Thence to the grounds where the cars will be parked and the participants assigned to their positions.

Each of the cars will be presented with a sticker when it falls into the column. This will serve in the afternoon to identify it as part of the official procession, and in the evening, the sticker will be of value since it will entitle the car to a parking place on the south side of Broadway, west of Dubois Street, from which occupants may review the evening parade which is to be described later.

While the motor parade is being organized and moving from Newburgh, a second parade will move from Valis Gate. This will include the military and naval parties, traveling in motorbuses to Temple Hill. It will include the company of West Point Cadets with the West Point Band, detachments from the United States Destroyer Goff and the U. S. Coast Guard Ship Champlain, the detachments of the 15th Field Artillery and a detachment from the New York Military Academy at Cornwall.
The Newburgh parade will clear Temple Hill Road before the arrival of the military section and the latter on arrival at the grounds will take positions in front of the speak-

ers' stand and in front of the Newburgh party.

Two Roads for Public
These two groups include the actual participants in the ceremonies and with them in position, the general public will be admitted to the grounds.

The general public will take a different route to the grounds. Motorists bearing spectators will approach Temple Hill by two routes at their option. They may proceed along the Windsor Highway to the Epiphany College Road, and proceed west over this to where it joins the Temple Hill Road and then turn left on the Temple Hill Road to the scene of the ceremony. They may also go by way of the Little Britain Road to where it joins with the Temple Hill Road, and thence to Temple Hill. The public may not use the Temple Hill Road from the east.

Parking will not be permitted on the highways but at Temple Hill, a detachment of 20 State Troopers under command of Lieutenant Gaffney will direct traffic and control the parking area in the fields which owners have placed at the free disposal of the commission for this purpose.

Arrived at the parking place, the motorists are expected to leave the cars and proceed on foot to the place assigned, which is only a short walk, but they will remain in the vicinity of the parking place until the ceremony until after the official party has been placed when they will be admitted to a closer view of the ceremonies, should they desire.

The speakers' stand has been erected on the southeast portion of the grounds of Thomas McLaughlin, east and south of the Temple Hill monument. The terrain forms a natural amphitheatre, with a slope from the stand to the monument, which will be in the rear of the party as it faces the stand.

Exercises Start at 2 p. m.
The exercises will be begun at 2 o'clock or as soon thereafter as is possible and after the military party, which is in command of Captain Barber of West Point, has been placed and the public in position.
Contracts have been placed with the Western Electric Company for the installation of loud speakers and the arrangements will be such that the public will be able to hear the addresses even if located beyond the monument.

The West Point Band will open the exercises with a selection, and the invocation will be offered by the Very Rev. Monsignor Henry O'Carroll, E. Malby Shipp, chairman of the Newburgh Commission will introduce State Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston, vice-chairman of the New York State Bicentennial Commission, who will preside. State Senator Thomas C. Desmond will introduce Lieutenant-Governor Lehman who will speak. Charles J. Tobin of the State Commission will present Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr. The final speaker will be Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of the New York State Historical Society and head of the history department of Columbia University.

Following will be the conferring of the United States decoration of the Purple Heart, which was established by Washington while in Newburgh, but which was long in disuse until was recently revived by President Hoover as a special honor for the Bicentennial.

Purple Heart, High Honor
Members of the uniformed forces of the United States who were wounded in action or were cited for meritorious conduct are entitled to the Purple Heart. It is known that more than 100 in Newburgh and vicinity are entitled to the decoration but not all have gone through the necessary forms.

Congressman Fish will present the decorations in the name of the government to Gen. William D. Connor of West Point; Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, Col. Raphael A. Egan, Major W. Johnston McKay, Captain Arthur E. Brundage, and Assemblyman Charles F. Close of Dutchess County, and these, as the staff of General Connor, will proceed to decorate the other men present who are entitled to wear this badge of honor.

"The Star Spangled Banner" will be played by the West Point Band and the Benediction will be pro-

nounced by the Rev. J. Scott King of Little Britain.

Masonic Service
At this point the military party will retire. Other participants and the public are expected to remain on the grounds until after they have departed. In the interval, there will be a brief Masonic ceremony commemorative of Washington by the members of Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will have a brief exercise.

The general public on leaving the grounds will retrace the route followed on going there.

The commission desires to record its appreciation of the courtesy of Thomas J. McLaughlin and Richard Smith, both of whom placed their properties at the full disposal of the Commission, without cost, for the day.

The fields have been cleared of brush and stubble and made as smooth as possible. Conditions do not permit of seats for those who attend, but the suggestion is made that those who attend should bring cushions or other devices to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

The Evening Program
The evening program includes the dedication of the new postoffice with the principal address by Arch Coleman, First Assistant Postmaster General, at 7 o'clock.

At that hour, the procession will be forming for the evening parade and the 15th Field Artillery which will lead the column will be stationed on Liberty Street in front of the postoffice. The other units in the parade will be formed on the streets adjacent to the postoffice. The firemen, fraternal and patriotic organizations and the others will fall in behind the military and the column will proceed through Liberty Street at the conclusion of the post office ceremony. The parade will go to Broadway, west to West Street, countermarch to Liberty Street, to Washington's Headquarters. The military will pause at the east side of the Headquarters building and the other units will march in review and disband. It will be necessary to leave the floats on Liberty Street as the facilities in the park will probably be inadequate for these.

Sons and Daughters To Initiate Class
All members, especially the degree team members, are requested to attend the meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty Wednesday night. Initiation will take place. A social hour with refreshments will be held.

BODY IS FOUND
Poughkeepsie — The body of Frank Myers, 56, veteran employe of Luckey, Platt and Company, who disappeared May 13, was found wedged between the rocks in the river near Long Point yesterday.

To Hold Tests in Mt. St. Mary's For Award of Two Scholarships

Next Saturday morning at 8:30, a competitive examination will be held in Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Newburgh, as the basis for awarding two scholarship offered for 1932-1933 by the Alumnae Association of Mt. St. Mary-on-the-Hudson. The candidates will be examined in English and silent reading from 8:30 to 11:30 and in arithmetic from 1 to 2:30.

Any girl regularly enrolled in the public or parochial school of Newburgh, Beacon or Corwail who will complete her eighth grade preliminary subjects in June and who is recommended by the principal of her school as a worthy candi-

date is eligible to enter the examination. Each pupil desiring to enter must present to the principal of Mt. St. Mary's Academy on or before May 25 a letter from her principal that she is qualified to compete.

Valued at \$100 Each
The scholarships, which will be awarded to the two contestants with highest averages, are valued at \$100 each. They entitle the holder to free tuition in the high school department of Mt. St. Mary's Academy for the school year of 1932-1933. This is the fifth year that the Alumnae Association has offered one or more scholarships yearly to day pupils.

Euterpe Club to Appear Thursday

Beaconites will be treated again this year to a concert by the Euterpe Club of Poughkeepsie. This fine group of male voices will give a recital in the Beacon High School auditorium on Thursday evening as a presentation of Beacon Lodge, F. and A. M. The concert will be free to the public. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. A wide variety of chorus songs and solos will be given.

321 Children Are Given Treatment

At the clinic held in South Avenue School last Thursday, 16 new children were given first inoculation of toxin-anti-toxin serum.

At the clinic held in Beacon Engine house Friday, 31 new children were inoculated, making a total of 321 children given treatments during the first four clinics.

About 25 children inside the age range of six months to six years have not been inoculated as yet. Arrangements may still be made if the children are brought by their parents to the clinics to be held this Thursday at the South Avenue School and Friday at the Beacon Engine house from 2 to 4 p. m.

Guild Will Serve Supper Wednesday

A delicious menu is being prepared for the hot roast beef supper to be served by the members of St. Anna's Guild Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. in the parish hall of St. Andrew's Church, South Avenue. Everyone is invited to attend. Tickets may be secured from members of the guild.

JANE: Did you notice her stunning ring?
BETTY: Yes, but didn't it show up her red, chapped-looking hands!
JANE: And there's simply no excuse for "dishpan hands" nowadays—
BETTY: No—just use Lux. It's so economical, too... one big box does my dishes for 6 whole weeks!

LUX for dishes keeps your hands soft and white

Store Hours 9 to 5:30 Saturdays 9 to 9

Sixty-Nine Years of Service 1863 - 1932

Schwinnmaker's

Telephone 1234 Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

It's Time for Your Cool, Colorful OUTDOOR FURNITURE

\$7.95 gets you into this new

Gliding Swing

Built for long service and real comfort... and very good looking. Metal frame, 2-seat size, in green and white or orange and green.

Other Gliders, 3-seat size..... \$15.95 to \$49.50

This Garden

Umbrella Set

\$18.80 Complete

In the shade of this garden umbrella you can read a book if you will, chat, or what will you, safe from the broiling sun. The table is 30 inches in diameter and is finished in orange and black or green. Chairs are in matching colors.

Table \$6.95
Umbrella \$3.95
2 Chairs \$7.90

Lawn Swings

\$10.95 to \$14.95

Fashioned entirely of selected, seasoned woods. Roomy and comfortable. Finished with heavy coatings of weather proof paints in summer colors of green and orange.

Canopies \$5.95

Lawn Benches

\$1.95 to \$6.95

All wood or steel framed with wood slat seat and back. 4-ft. length.

How About a Fibre or Grass Rug?

You'll have to see our grand assortment of Summer Rugs to really appreciate them. Porches and sun rooms will respond to their gay colorings.

Japanese Grass, 9x12 \$3.69
Domestic Fibre, 9x12 \$8.95, \$10.95

Telephone 1234 Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

TURKISH • 22x44

TOWELS • UNUSUAL VALUES

at **29¢**

Big, soft and fluffy Turkish Towels... in pastel colors or white with colored striped borders. Stock up for the Summer!

Telephone 1234 Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

Introducing VERIKLEEN

the New Economy Cleaner

for Home Use

Gallon **85¢**

VERIKLEEN is safe—
Non-explosive
No Injurious Fumes
Quick Drying.

VERIKLEEN cleans—
Wearing Apparel
Auto Upholstery
Curtains—Rugs—Drapes
Gloves—Hats—etc.

Toiletries Dept.